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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries.

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
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Volume 184.

October 9, 1965

No. 4469

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 184.

OCTOBER 9, 1965

No. 4469

N.P.U. to Move QUEEN SQUARE PREMISES OUTGROWN

THE National Pharmaceutical Union has completed arrangements to transfer its headquarters to a new office block at Southgate Circus, London, N.14. Activities of the Union have increased greatly since the premises at Queen Square were first in occupation, and intended new projects cannot possibly be accommodated there. The change-over is being gradually carried out over a period. It is not expected to be complete until February 1966.

Pharmaceutical Industry

"NO GREAT CONCENTRATION" IN U.K.

"CONCENTRATION of production in the pharmaceutical industry is not high by average industrial standards." The twenty-six leading drugs in 1965 were made by nineteen different companies, states Michael H. Cooper (lecturer in economics, Exeter University) in the *Sunday Times*, October 3. A study of the top five not only shows that, but also the drastic changes in company fortunes. One company moved up from fourteenth place in 1962 to fifth by May 1965 in total market sales and another from third to first. The industry has an obsolescence rate of 10 per cent. per year. "Given high risks, companies concentrate their research efforts into narrowly defined fields." Price stability is engendered by the doctor prescribing what is best for his patient in terms of effectiveness. He adds: "The doctor cannot be expected to go 'bargain hunting' when his patient's life may be at stake." Prices have fallen by 4 per cent. a year largely due to the Voluntary Price Regulation. Mr. Cooper credits twenty-one British pharmaceutical makers as having a total of 20 per cent. of the market sales; United States makers (nineteen) with 52 per cent. and Swiss (five) with 11.5 per cent.

while children and those over sixty-five (women sixty) would pay sixpence per week. Drugs, if pharmaceutical services were withdrawn, would cost a further ninepence a week (see *C. & D.*, March 27, p. 301.) A sum of £200,000 is needed to get the scheme going, and doctors are being invited to contribute a "registration" fee of £10 each to achieve that target. The letter says that the company believes a flourishing alternative medical service is essential "both as an external yardstick and as a stimulus if any State-organised National Health Service is ever to reach its full potential, either in service to the community or in status and freedom for the medical profession." In a report of the general medical services committee of the B.M.A. it was recently stated that 149 principals in general practice had left the Health Service during July and August — a situation described as "catastrophic" by the committee's chairman.

Chemists and 5-day Week

"NOT WITHOUT ROTA," SAY DOCTORS

MR. B. T. Holroyd, M.P.S., Bridlington, asked doctors informally at a meeting of the East Riding Executive Council, held at Beverley, Yorks, on September 22, for their observations

on the five-day week soon to be adopted by most retail and distributive trades. In particular, he asked for comments on whether pharmacists, instead of partially or wholly "shutting down" on Saturdays and Sundays, might follow the Monday closing system. Dr. F. J. D. Webster, Bridlington, said that Monday was the busiest day in general practice and if chemists were intending to follow the system, a rota would still need to be worked. He suggested facilities would be needed between mid-day and 1 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. adding that it would be advantageous to have some means of getting drugs on Sunday mornings between mid-day and 1 p.m. Dr. M. Hutchinson, Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, said that, as Monday was their busiest day, it was up to the chemists to fulfil a public need. A meeting of the Kidderminster Retail Traders' Association declared almost unanimously, on September 21, in favour of retaining the town's half-day closing on Wednesday. Mr. C. M. Singleton, M.P.S., commented on an advocacy of a Saturday half-day that unless doctors changed the time of their surgeries pharmacists would be unable to close on Saturday otherwise the public would be without medical attention for the week-end.

Redundancy Payments

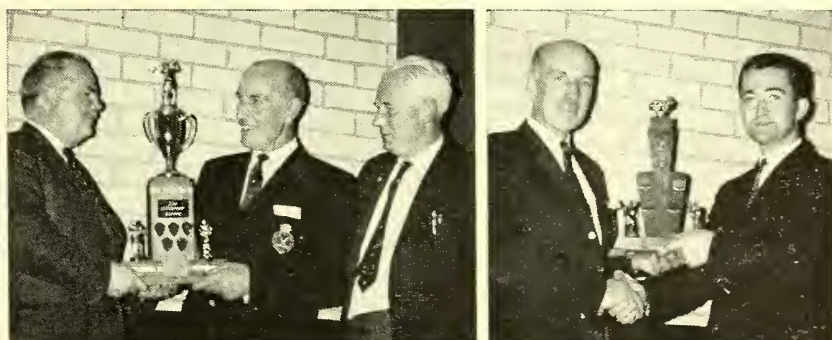
SCHEME EXPLAINED IN NEW BOOKLET

A FREE 32-p. booklet explaining the Redundancy Payments Scheme which is due to start on December 6, has been sent to employers and interested organisations in all parts of the country. Copies are also available in all Employment Exchanges. Main points of the scheme are: (1) From December 6 employers become liable to make payments to employees with at least two years' service who become

'Private' Health Service

DOCTORS' SCHEME THIS YEAR

THE independent company set up, with the approval of the British Medical Association, to organise and run an alternative medical service to the National Health Service, may be in operation in some areas before the end of the year. A letter to doctors from the chairman of Independent Medical Services, Ltd. (Dr. I. M. Jones), says that the scheme is substantially that proposed in March, though there will be provision for an optional direct charge to the patient. [The scheme, as published, would cost most adults 2s. per head per week,



NORTHERN IRELAND CHEMIST GOLFERS' TROPHIES: Mr. P. G. Taylor (Cartwrights, Ltd.), presents Cartwright trophy to Mr. Brian Flatley (at right, Mr. W. H. Boyd, secretary of the Ulster Chemists' Golfing Association). Mr. Flatley presents Charlie Rattie Memorial trophy to Mr. J. Hogg. (See also p. 357.)

redundant and who satisfy certain conditions; (2) Employers can reclaim, via the employment exchange, the major part of any redundancy payments they are required to make. It will come from a central fund maintained by additions to all employers' flat-rate National Insurance contributions (other than Industrial Injuries contributions) for employees aged eighteen or over. The additions will be fivepence a week for men and twopence for women, to be paid from December 6; (3) Employees will not have to pay anything towards the cost of the scheme; (4) Employers will be required to give details of anticipated redundancies to their local employment exchange at least two weeks before the employees are expected to be dismissed (four weeks where ten or more employees become entitled to payment); (5) Disputes arising on all questions under the scheme are being referred to tribunals with legally qualified chairmen and employers' and workers' representatives.

Research on Labelling

MANCHESTER FELLOWSHIP FOUNDED

A £500 Rowntree Fellowship for the design of a system of pharmaceutical labelling is being established at the Manchester College of Art and Design. The work will be undertaken in the industrially sponsored school of advanced studies, and is expected to start in November. The fellowship is understood to be going to a recently trained designer with industrial experience, who will work as a research assistant to a member of the full-time staff. The fellow will inquire into all pharmaceutical labelling, but will give particular attention to labelling carried out in hospital dispensaries (the idea came from a designer who noted confusion over labelling while in hospital). Mr. R. Howorth (head of the College's department of design) emphasises that the venture is a new one for the school, and where the work will lead will not be known until the research has commenced. However, considerable "field" work will be carried out and national and even international research may result if it is found that there is room for improvement in design.

Advice to Representatives

"NO BIG BAGS" SAYS CONSULTANT

"DON'T be seen with one of those great big bags. The sight of a representative digging into one of those was frightening. Carry two—a small case for immediate use only," said Dr. Hugh Jolly (consultant paediatrician to Charing Cross Teaching Group of Hospitals), speaking at the Vitamins Group, annual sales conference at Keele University. Dr. Jolly said that the best way to handle the doctors was to get to know their idiosyncrasies and preferences. Sometimes he would ask a representative to write why he wished to interview him and to send supporting literature in advance. The doctor had to learn from the representative but at the same time he wanted to be sure that the time was going to be well spent. "Keep it short and to the point wherever possible."

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in August was 130 (average monthly sales in 1961 = 100), an increase of 5 per cent, over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	134 (+4 per cent.)
Multiple retailers	126 (+6 per cent.)
Co-operative Societies	111 (+1 per cent.)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

More Prescriptions

FEBRUARY TO JULY FIGURES

THE number of National Health Service prescriptions dispensed in England and Wales in the six months after abolition of prescription charges (February to July) was 20,000,000 more than in the same period a year earlier. 125,000,000 prescriptions were dispensed against 105,000,000 in 1964. The total cost rose from £51,232,000 to £63,770,000. The figures for July released by the Ministry of Health show that 19,869,000 prescriptions were dispensed (against 16,956,000 in July 1964) at a cost of £10,439,000 (£8,732,000 in 1964).

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Irish Drug Association

FORTHCOMING MANAGEMENT COURSES

THE Irish Drug Association has announced that, in conjunction with the Irish Management Institute, it has arranged the following courses. A series of residential courses on management practice in retailing, to be held at an hotel near Dublin, October 17-20 (the series will be repeated, November 7-10 and January 16-19, 1966, and will be presented in Killarney, March 21-24, 1966); a residential course for the retail trade, February 6-11, 1966; a one-day non-residential course on how to increase profits in the retail business, March 14, 1966. Grants of up to 50 per cent. of the cost of the courses may be obtained by distributive firms on application to the Department of Industry and Commerce. Details of the courses should be obtained from the Irish Management Institute, 12 Leeson Park, Dublin, 6.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE British Drug Houses (Ireland), Ltd., Santry Avenue, Dublin, have gained third prize in the national section of a *Bord Fáilte* "roadside gardens" competition. They were competing against twenty-three other industrial concerns, thirteen of them from Dublin.

HAMILTON, Long & Co., Ltd., Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin, pleaded guilty in Dublin district court on September 30 to having sold a tonic containing a scheduled poison, without having the name and address of the seller on the container and to having sold tablets containing a scheduled poison to a person unknown to them, without obtain-

ing a signed entry in the poisons' register and without having the name and address of the seller on the container. They were fined £15 with £11 11s. costs.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Association of Industrial Medical Officers has changed its name to the Society of Occupational Medicine. The Society is the professional body for doctors practising in industry or commerce.

THE headquarters of the World Health Organisation's international agency for research on cancer (see *C. & D.*, October 2, p. 332) will be established in Lyons, France. Australia and the U.S.S.R. are now participating in the venture.

LATEST issues in the Royal Institute of Chemistry's Lecture Series, 1964, are "Orbital Degeneracy and Spin Resonance in Free-Radical Ions" (No. 3); "Relaxation Methods for Studying Very Rapid Reactions in Solution" (No. 4); and "The Chemistry of Carbenes" (No. 5).

THE Newcastle and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society have donated £60 3s. 1d. to the Society's Benevolent Fund. The sum is the credit balance remaining after all costs in connection with the running of a special train to the Society's meeting at the Albert Hall on July 25 had been met.

THE following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Purchasing Officers Association in Eastbourne, September 23-25:—*President*, E. C. T. Humberstone; *Executive Vice-president*, A. Morrison; *Vice-presidents*, Messrs. A. L. Beard, A. E. Quin, S. C. Lewis, A. E. Skinner and E. J. Goodall; *Chairman*, G. E. Dix; *Vice-chairman*, A. M. Taylor; *Treasurer*, A. S. Colston.

FOR the second year running Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts, are offering international fellowships in clinical pharmacology—grants intended to enable candidates to study in the United States for periods of up to two years. Fellowships are open to candidates who have completed a medical curriculum and are preparing for a career in clinical pharmacology.

"ACHIEVING Balance between Capacity and Sales" is the title of a booklet of the papers given during May at a conference organised by the British Productivity Council in co-operation with the British Institute of Management and the Centre for Interfirm Comparison. The conference was the first held in the U.K. on the subject. The booklet (price 15s.) is available from the Council, Vintry House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4.

MRS. E. J. M. Leigh (a member of Council), reporting to the Liverpool Chemists' Association on the success of the "Medicines—With Care" exhibition recently staged in Liverpool (see also *C. & D.*, September 18, p. 292) told Mr. S. M. Benson, who suggested that the message should be put over more forcibly, that it was possible the matter would be raised in Parliament. 2,123 people visited the exhibition.

SPORT

Golf

LEEDS PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY.—Thirty-eight members and friends turned out at Wetherby golf club on September 23. Play was for the Dalmas, Ltd., tankard and the B.D.H. (Middleton), Ltd., tankard. Winners were R. N. Jackson (Castleford) and L. Calvert (Leeds). Winners of visitors' prizes were Dr. Kirkbright and A. Gott.

ULSTER CHEMISTS' GOLFING ASSOCIATION.—Two new trophies were introduced when the annual Captain's day competition was held at Carnalea golf club on September 15. They were a scratch trophy presented by W. B. Cartwright & Co., Ltd., for the best gross score of two cards at previous competitions and the Charlie Rattie memorial trophy (subscribed for by members and friends) for the best net score in Section C (seventeen—twenty-four handicap). Mr. B. Flatley (captain) welcomed the guests and on behalf of the Association thanked Mr. G. P. Taylor (Northern Ireland representative of Messrs. Cartwright) for the gift of the trophy which, he said, fulfilled a need in the Association's golfing awards in catering for the short handicap player. **Results:** *Captain's prize*, 1, B. A. Murray, 37 points; 2, S. Stewart, 35 points; Section A, F. Morrison, 31 points; Section B, H. Hamilton, 33 points; Section C, *Charlie Rattie Memorial Trophy*, J. Hogg, 29 points; *Consolation prize*, J. Wellwood. *Visitors' prizes*, H. Smith, 39 points; D. J. Hall, 36 points. *Cartwright scratch trophy*, B. Flatley (3), 75 and 76. *Knock-out competition* (organised by Mr. T. Bogue), 1, D. Kelly; 2, W. A. Boyd.

IRISH CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A successful season ended on September 29 when sixty members turned out for the last meeting at Elm Park. Mr. B. Jordan, Dublin, returned a score of 40½ to capture the big prize of the day—the replica of the president's trophy. As a tribute to the late Mr. Fahey, the Society had had the trophy made to the specification of the old one. Made in Waterford glass, on a wooden base, it was identical to the trophy that Mr. Fahey donated during each year of his presidency. In his victory speech at the ensuing dinner Mr. Jordan said "My victory was marred somewhat by the fact that I had not won it during the lifetime of Mr. Fahey, I would dearly have loved to have received the trophy from his hands." The captain (Mr. R. D. Arnold) welcoming the company congratulated the winners and also congratulated Mr. M. L. Cashman on winning the Edmund Whyte trophy in England recently and Mr. Brendan Smith on having scored the best gross in the same competition. Having commented on the successful season, Mr. Arnold went on—"The deaths of Mr. Fahey and Mr. MacManus—two of our most devoted members—made the season, however, a singularly sad one in the Society's annals." Proposing "The Guests," Mr. Paddy Morgan said they were particularly glad to have with them Messrs. Harry Boyd, Tom Bogue and D. Moncrieff of the Ulster Chemists' Golfing Association. Mr. Boyd replied conveying the greetings of his Association, and saying that possibly its members had been as much taken aback by Mr. Fahey's death as had the Irish Society. **Results:** *Class A*, M. L. Cashman (10), 35½; P. Gray (13), 33½; D. P. McHugh (8), 32. *Class B*, P. McAuliffe (17), 34½; T. Mullen (15), 34½; D. Leahy (17), 33½ (on second nine). *Best gross score*, P. Delaney, Waterford; *Phil Fahey trophy*, B. Jordan (7), 40½.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

East Metropolitan.—*Secretary*, G. S. Wood, 92 Lower Park Road, Loughton, Essex (telephone: Lou. 2732). (Change of secretary.)

Guildford.—*Chairman*, E. C. Grigson; *Vice-chairman*, R. Lambert; *Treasurer*, T. Reid; *Social Secretary*, J. R. Gurney; *Secretary*, J. L. Hodder, 12 Stoughton Road, Guildford (telephone: Guildford 3779).

Liverpool.—*Chairman*, W. G. Fowler; *Vice-chairman*, D. L. Rees; *Treasurer*, J. C. Leigh; *Secretary*, R. Clitherow, 2A Wordsworth Street, Liverpool 8.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Pharmacy's problems

There can be few occupations to vie with pharmacy in its daily problems and difficulties. An excellent example of that is to be seen in the report (p. 334) of the finance and general purposes committee of the Inner London Executive Council. It appears that a prescription intended to convey to its dispenser that one tube containing 5 gm. of ointment was required was read by the pharmacist concerned as 5 × 15-gm. tubes. One suspects, without having seen the prescription, that the handwriting was not copperplate. That is not at all uncommon. From the report I gather that there had been some deliberation over the payment to be made. The pharmacist's explanation was accepted, and it was finally agreed to pay for what had been supplied. In so doing, the Executive Council decided to inform the pharmacist that the case was an exceptional one and that "in future the doctor should be consulted by telephone when in any doubt regarding the quantity prescribed." (I take it that the doubt is that of the pharmacist and not of the doctor, though that is not made particularly clear.) The report goes on: "If the doctor is not available, the smallest quantity should be prescribed." (I think we may assume that "prescribed" should read "dispensed.") I think that the Executive Council was right to make payment in full, but I am less happy in the matter of their expressed opinions. What, for example, would have been the attitude of the committee if the doctor had intended 5 × 15-gm. tubes and the pharmacist had construed it as calling for 1 × 5-gm. tube? Or if, there being doubt in the mind of the pharmacist, he had tried unsuccessfully to consult the prescriber and then acted on the advice he has now been given to "prescribe" the smallest quantity, only to find himself reported for giving only one tube, and a small one at that? The report may not tell the whole story, but on the facts as stated I find the conclusions far from satisfactory.

Dispensing charges

I note a complaint from a correspondent last week in regard to the price charged by a pharmacist for a mixture. One gathers, from the fact stated, that the subject of the complaint values his skill and knowledge at rather less than the plumber or the electrician, who are both also men of specialised function. The Pharmaceutical Society published a scale of recommended charges some months ago, advising that a code should be used to indicate the price charged at the first dispensing of a new prescription. I recently dispensed such a prescription and affixed the code as suggested. The same prescription returned a few weeks later—it was for a preparation covered by the Therapeutic Substances Act, bearing three "repeats" and I noted its progress since I had last seen it. It had been dispensed the second time by a "private" chemist, who upheld the first price and marked it so. The third time it was dispensed by a large multiple, who charged 1s. 6d. less than the others. I appreciate your correspondent's feelings.

Rake's progress?

About this time of the year pharmacists, in common with other and less worthy citizens, put aside their bowls and their golf-clubs, give the lawn-mower a thorough and final cleaning and oiling, and turn their attention to the serious business of life in the form of branch meetings. That it is in fact a serious business becomes obvious from a perusal of the page devoted to "Coming Events" (p. 353). The subjects listed for Tuesday constitute a catalogue calculated to serve as a grave warning. I append a few of them under numbered headings:

1. Recent advances in the diagnosis and treatment of depression.
2. Your glass of sherry.
3. Wine tasting.
4. Counting the cost.

That there is co-operation between the branches indicating thoughtfulness and a human understanding is to be seen in an entry for the following day entitled "Relief of Pain."

Changes in Staff Training Scheme

N.P.U. ACTIVITIES REVIEWED AT AREA MEETING

PRINCIPLE topics at an area meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Union at Cambridge on October 3 were new sponsored products and staff training. The 113 members present, mainly from East Anglia but with a few from as far afield as Slough, Oxford and Leicester, were welcomed by MR. E. H. WRIGHT (chairman of the Union's Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Branch), who said that one-twelfth of the branch membership (instead of the one-twentieth commonly expected at such meetings) had turned up. The ladies' excursion round the colleges had perhaps helped as magnet, for the eighty ladies who made up the four parties, each under an expert guide, was a record for the whole series of area meetings.

Current N.P.U. general policy was outlined by the chairman of the Executive Committee (MR. W. TALVAN REES), who took as his text, so to speak, a comment made in the leading article in the current issue of the *C. & D.*, which had praised the N.P.U. for its awareness of current distribution problems (as listed in the newsletter of the industry's "little Neddy"). The members of the Executive, said MR. REES, did indeed exercise their minds on the problems ahead, and in that they were ably assisted by a devoted and efficient staff. The difficulty was to get over to those members who did not attend branch or area meetings the acuteness of the problems that would face them when resale price maintenance went. Pharmacy must not depend for help on legislation or on outside forces. The Executive's aim was to provide the weapons that would enable members to help themselves. Recent accretions of work were making the Union's premises too small, necessitating a move (see p. 355). The chairman ended by asking members' views on whether PHARMACY or CHEMIST was preferred as the word to appear with a carboy symbol on a new sign for pharmacies that had been produced by the Pharmaceutical Society in accordance with a members' resolution. [The subject of the sign cropped up at various stages of the proceedings. When, finally, a vote was taken it was overwhelmingly in favour of CHEMIST.J.]

Weapons of Competition

The subject "Thrive on Competition" was thrust—he said—on Executive member MR. ALLEN ALDINGTON. More and more interest was being shown in the products traditionally associated with pharmacy. More and more manufacturers were selling in new outlets. Hence the developments introduced by the N.P.U.'s Marketing Policy Committee. The Committee's main work had been on the sponsored products, for which the orders had been embarrassingly heavy. The range of products was now second to none. The Committee's procedure was to examine the market, decide upon a product for which there was a demand,

approach the best manufacturer, see (and be selective about) the designs; and exercise quality control during manufacture. Mr. Aldington reviewed the products already established, then dramatically withdrew the covers from newcomers now being launched (see p. 361).

The end of Mr. Aldington's demonstration was the signal for considering the only resolution on the order paper, namely:—

THAT this meeting would welcome the setting up of an N.P.U. department for the collection, collation and study of economic figures and statistics for the benefit of N.P.U. members.

The motion was put by MR. E. J. WRIGHT, who said that much important information was to be gained from balance sheets, etc., and that it might be studied to advantage and profitably deployed for members' benefit. Having such information the Executive would be much better placed to formulate productive policies.

MR. J. WRIGHT (N.P.U. secretary) said the Executive and office welcomed the resolution. Already the staff had been collecting statistics "in a small way," and much of the success of the Union's marketing policy had been due to those efforts, but there was much room for an expansion of the work.

MRS. E. LUCAS-SMITH asked if any tie-up in the matter with the Institute of Pharmacy Management had been thought of, and was told by THE CHAIRMAN that the aspect was being looked at.

MR. C. C. LENTON, East Suffolk, suggested that members providing statistics should be provided with a simply designed form on which to record them [and the suggestion appeared to meet with platform approval].

On being put to the vote (there was no formal seconder) the motion was carried with one dissident.

A number of detailed criticisms of products or deliveries were put by members and answered from the platform. Several members resented an apparent tendency for N.P.U. and/or Unichem products to be brought out in competition with one another, straining loyalties, and MR. R. McLAREN TODD, Leicester, speaking as a director of Unichem, Ltd., said he had been made well aware of the feelings of all, and saw no reason why the two bodies should not co-operate.

Changes in Staff Training

The work of the Executive in developing the training both of assistants and members was reviewed by MR. H. B. COULSON.

Mr. Coulson said that the development of the N.P.U.'s staff-training services had had to be modified in the light of the Industrial Training Act and its probable effect on pharmacy and upon N.P.U. members in particular. In the immediate past the policy

of the Union had been that, while training in pharmacy had to remain the responsibility of the pharmacist in day-to-day charge of the business, members should be provided with the means of training their assistants and relieved of some of the burden of preparing the necessary training materials. The staff-training scheme, the first stage in implementing the Executive's policy, had been a great success. The staff-training conferences, supplementing the course, had also served a real purpose in helping assistants to realise the part they were playing in pharmacy outside their own premises. The sections of the course dealing with problems faced by proprietors had been similarly welcomed. Branch meetings dealing with problems of staff and management were being held and were proving of value to members. The training scheme had to take account of the type of staff available, and must give consideration to the part-time employee, usually a married woman.

Only by training could proper stock-control and merchandising policies be carried into effect. Staff should not be blamed for inadequacies in selling techniques or for displaying and selling the wrong products: the pharmacist manager or proprietor must ensure that the staff were given the necessary instruction to carry out their duties effectively.

Assistants Training Board

Under the Industrial Training Act, soon to affect retail distribution, Industrial Training Boards would become responsible for the training within an industry. With the other employers' organisations within retail pharmacy, the N.P.U. had formed the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board. Boards were bodies set up by the Ministry of Labour and each was responsible for training in the whole industry it covered at all levels. It acted by investigating the training needs of the industry and instigating courses of training if none were available. To cover its expenses and to provide income for grants it raised a levy from employers within the industry. The Board fixed the standards of training eligible for grants, appointed inspectors to ensure that training by employers within the industry was of an adequate standard, and made grants to employers who provided audited evidence of expenditure on approved courses of training for their staff. If an employer failed to carry out training to the approved standard he paid the levy (which could be a considerable sum of money) but received no return by way of grant. If he provided the training he received a grant to cover its cost, which might exceed the total amount of levy paid.

Membership of an Industrial Training Board included public figures from the industry concerned, educationalists, and representatives of the trade unions. It might have committees dealing with sections of industry, but their terms of

reference and policy were laid down or had to be confirmed by the Board. Normally not more than eight representatives of employers were on the Board, so in an industry having distinct sections some might have to be heard only through committees or even subcommittees.

Retail Pharmacy as an Industry

The view of the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board, and of the N.P.U., was that retail pharmacy must be considered as a unit, preferably as an industry with its own Board, being different from all other branches of the retail trade and demanding a different staff training at all levels. If that view were to prevail it was essential that schemes of training likely to be approved by the Industrial Training Board as qualifying for grants should be in operation when an Industrial Training Board for retail pharmacy was set up. Those courses must cater for all grades of employee; and must be related to the practical needs of employers and employees, acceptable to the Industrial Training Board, and of a type employees would take.

The P.A.T.B. and the N.P.U. took the view that professional training was the responsibility of the Pharmaceutical Society; that the commercial training of pharmacists was in part the responsibility of the Pharmaceutical Society, but that courses of a general commercial nature were also necessary (for example, degree and management courses); and that, while the training of pharmacist employees was already adequately provided for, the present training for non-pharmacists was inadequate. The function of the Pharmacy Assistants Training Board was to link the common interests of its members and to provide an examining body within retail pharmacy. That body could represent the views of employers and could provide courses meeting actual training needs. Agreement had been reached on the approach to the syllabus, and a general plan had been outlined for courses catering for all assistants. Only broad general principles had been decided, as it was felt that final decisions should be left until the question of membership of the Board's council had been settled. The fact had to be faced that assistants entering retail pharmacy came with widely differing standards of education, the majority with no recognised standard. It was essential to raise general standards and, where there was sufficient aptitude, to train an assistant to become a senior, regardless of the educational standard at the commencement of employment. Even those areas of the country where it had been possible for retail pharmacists to recruit grammar-school girls as assistants would shortly be faced with the problem of training employees of a lower standard of education. The P.A.T.B. intended to make sure that courses were available to enable pharmacists to meet that situation.

Members of the Board felt that the Pharmaceutical Society should be represented officially upon it to speak for pharmacists. The N.P.U. Executive considered that the Pharmaceutical Society should not itself be responsible

for training non-pharmacists, but should be in a position to influence the training given to non-pharmacists working as assistants to pharmacists.

The N.P.U. Executive intended to continue providing specialised training services for members. The courses would be developed in the light of members' needs and of the success of the work of the Training Board.

MR. A. E. LEMON, Northants, mentioned schemes operated by cosmetic manufacturers and asked whether the N.P.U. could not have travelling experts giving 2-day or 3-day training sessions not tied to the products of a single manufacturer.

MR. E. J. DOWNING (N.P.U. staff) replied that the possibility had been looked at. The difficulty was that one expert could only cover a restricted field in a given time and he did not think members would want to pay the cost of full coverage. To a suggestion by MR. D. E. G. FISHER, Cambridgeshire, that the Training Board would only be doing what individual pharmacists were doing for their assistants, he said the Government in its arrangements was trying to force the less go-ahead employers to act.

A "Weak" Point

The weak point in the N.P.U. scheme, said MR. H. LEE, Herts, was the section devoted to product knowledge. MR. COULSON's reply was that the N.P.U. always recognised that much of an assistant's training must be given by the employer in the shop, but if the leaflets of the training course prompted questions on the subject one of its objects would have been achieved. So far as medicines were concerned the assistant should be trained to refer the customer to the pharmacist. Speaking of the relationship of the Pharmaceutical Society to the training scheme he recalled that in 1953 members of the Society had made it clear they did not believe the Society the right body to train the unqualified, nor to examine the trainees. The N.P.U. thought that training was to a considerable extent the business of the Society, and so had attempted to give the Society a say in the scheme. Training in dispensing was not in the present scheme of the N.P.U. but it was in those of Boots and Timothy Whites.

MR. A. GRANT, Southend, was in favour of a general training including some knowledge of types of prescription, and of pharmacists' having control of training of their own assistants.

MR. TALVAN REES, from the chair, asked for an expression of opinion on whether members wanted their assistants trained in dispensing only [not a hand went up] or in general assistance in the shop [all hands, it seemed, shot up]. He gained tacit assent [no vote] for his suggestion that there should be a follow-up course to train senior assistants for work either at the dispensing counter or at all the others.

MR. A. D. COLE, Felixstowe, asked if there was any other profession that did not acknowledge that it had to have technical assistance? Pharmacy needed to attract and interest the right people to be in pharmacy.

MR. T. REES JONES, Halstead, described his impressions of his first six months' work as a member of the N.P.U. Executive for area East 3.

National Health Service

Deputising for the advertised opener of the Section MR. J. WRIGHT (N.P.U. secretary) dealt with N.H.S. matters. In the 1964 settlement, he said, an understanding had been made that figures should be kept under review. The first such review had been completed. All of it except one point had been agreed with the Ministry, and that point was not enough of itself to call for any change in remuneration. Discussions had taken place with the Ministry over a new joint inquiry in 1966. There had been correspondence over payments-on-account in the changed circumstances since repeal of the 2s. levy. The Minister would not accept the Union's argument but had nevertheless promised to look into ways of reducing contractors' working capital. The Central N.H.S. Committee had raised criticisms of the supply of disposable syringes to doctors otherwise than through pharmacies, and the Minister had undertaken that such supply should not be allowed to influence the supply of medicines in general. The rural-area subsidy was now in operation (see *C. & D.*, October 2, p. 331). Its purpose was to help keep chemists on contractors' lists and involved no further cost to non-rural chemists. Mr. Wright analysed some of the figures put forward in a doctors' rival plan for a health service to demonstrate that the scheme might not in the event prove so attractive to potential users as at first appeared.

MR. A. E. LEMON, Northants, regretted that nothing had been said about extending the "one-mile limit" in rural areas and strongly advocated the abolition of EC10D's as being irreconcilable with the acceptance of other dispensing by rural-area doctors.

MR. A. J. KELLY, who called for an upward revision of rota fees, was told that they were not under negotiation, being designed not as an overtime payment but to cover overhead costs.

MR. G. E. VALE could be given, said Mr. Wright, no guarantee that the increase in prescriptions would not lead to a cut in remuneration, but since the new settlement based on the A.I.C. inquiry the Central N.H.S. Committee was in a stronger bargaining position.

MR. J. H. RUSSELL, Cambridgeshire, declared that it was time for doctors' dispensing to go, and MR. WRIGHT, from the platform, said the Committee was determined to stop any "grabbing" of dispensing by doctors. He asked MR. LENTON for details of any patients who did not know they could choose whether or not they wanted to be on doctors' dispensing lists, and told MR. R. G. WORBY, Walthamstow, that the basic figure for "notional salary" would be looked at again in the 1966 review.

Before the meeting closed with votes of thanks, the chairman was authorised to convey the goodwill of English chemists to their opposite numbers in Ulster, which he would be visiting the following week.

LEGAL REPORTS

Tablets Stolen from Wholesaler

At Liverpool City magistrates' court on October 1, five people appeared before the magistrates in connection with drug trafficking. They were Stephen Holden, Barbara Coleridge, Grace Smith, Thomas Francis Blackburn, and Patricia Jarvis. Holden was accused of receiving 5,000 Drinamyl tablets, Smith of receiving 8,000, Blackburn of receiving 5,000 and Jarvis of receiving 24,000 of the tablets, knowing them to have been stolen. Coleridge was accused of stealing as servant 20,000 of the tablets from Evans Medical, Ltd. They were all accused also of unauthorised possession of the tablets. All admitted the charges. Jarvis and Smith were fined £5 on each charge; Coleridge £20 on each charge, and Holden and Blackburn £30 on each charge. Each was ordered to pay £1 12s. costs. For the prosecution it was said that the police visited Holden's home first and the 5,000 tablets mentioned in the charge were found. The matter snowballed, and the others were interviewed, and had now pleaded guilty to the charges laid against them.—At Liverpool on the same day the deputy stipendiary magistrate sentenced James David Wilson to three months at a detention centre. Wilson had admitted being in unauthorised possession of 1,800 "pep" tablets. A charge of stealing the tablets was withdrawn.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.—Mr. George Donat has been appointed a director, Atlantic zone operations, which includes Canada, Continental Europe and Great Britain.

P. P. PAYNE & SONS, LTD.—Trading profit for six months ended June 30 was £96,296 (£82,898 in equivalent period in 1964). Net profit, before tax, was £76,091 (£60,455). An interim dividend of 5 per cent. is declared.

INNOXA (ENGLAND), LTD., and L. LEICHTNER (LONDON), LTD.—Innoxia (England), Ltd., have a new Leichter board of directors consisting of Dr. K. B. Alberman (chairman); and Messrs. B. McGlynn (managing director); W. Storer (production director); F. A. Evans (marketing director); and R. Blore (director, professional division).

STANLEY WESTON GROUP, LTD.—Group sales for the first six months ended June 30 show an increase over the same period last year, due to the inclusion of a full half-year's turnover from acquisitions made in 1964. Pre-tax profits are correspondingly higher, although the increase in gross profits, reflected by additional sales, has to some extent been offset by increased wages, etc. The directors anticipate that the final results for 1965 will compare "favourably" with 1964. An unchanged interim dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared.

EUCRYL, LTD.—An interim dividend of 5 per cent. is declared. For the six months ended June 30 external net sales were £1,110,200 (£813,300 in same period of 1964); consolidated profits

before taxation were £144,000 (£93,300) and taxation, £53,000 (£48,500). The chairman stresses that the figures for the six months may not be a reliable guide to the final results for the full year, adding: "Whereas formerly a much greater proportion of the profits was earned in the second half of the year, the trend this year is less pronounced."

CRODA ORGANISATION, LTD.—Group sales for the half-year ended June 30 rose 26 per cent. over the corresponding period for 1964 to a new total of £1,510,323. The pre-tax profit at £150,756 represents a 40 per cent. increase over the comparable 1964 period. Costs have increased moderately but the appreciable rise in sales which has been uniform throughout the group has resulted in the sharp improvement in net earnings. The U.K. chemical subsidiaries' exports were over £350,000 which represented 49 per cent. of their total output. An interim dividend of 6 per cent. (4½ per cent.) is declared.

Voluntary Liquidation

THE ERIC DOUGLAS CO. (COSMETICS), LTD. [R.O.]: Bessemer Works, Whinbush Road, Hitchin, Herts. Liquidator: Herbert W. Pitt, 100 Park Street, London, W.1.

BUSINESS CHANGES

ROWLAND JAMES, LTD., have transferred their Cardiff branch to 3 Dyffryd Road, Ely, Cardiff (telephone: Cardiff 74822).

MR. H. A. O. HOW, M.P.S., has acquired the business of Mr. H. Barnett, M.P.S., 60 Ninfield Road, Sidley, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

THE business formerly carried on by Gedeon Richter (Great Britain), Ltd., 14 Weedington Road, London, N.W.5, has been transferred to their subsidiary Gedeon Richter (Exports), Ltd.

DISTILLERS CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS group have moved their Dublin office to new premises at East Wall Road, from which the group will now handle their own sales in Eire. Mr. Garside Blomeley (manager in Ireland for the sales of D.C.L. plastics products since 1962) is extending his responsibilities to handle sales of chemicals (telephone: Dublin 488390).

Appointments

FOOD BROKERS, LTD., and CHEMIST BROKERS (the company's chemist subsidiary) have appointed Mr. E. B. Hazlehurst their sales training manager.

JOHNSON, MATTHEY & CO., LTD., 73 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1, have appointed Dr. F. M. Lever manager of their research laboratories. He succeeds Dr. J. C. Chaston who has retired from the company.

PERSONALITIES

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD is visiting Manitoba, Canada, October 20-25, at the invitation of the Pharmaceutical Association and the University there, on the occasion of a possible introduction into the Province of a scheme of social insurance.

MR. W. E. NAYLOR, M.P.S., who has been sales director of Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull, since 1956, retired at the end of September after forty-four years with the company. After serving his apprenticeship in the firm from 1921 to 1926 he qualified from the School of Pharmacy, London, in 1928. He returned to Lofthouse & Saltmer later that year to take charge of the analytical department. Subsequently, he became laboratory manager then works manager. Mr. Naylor is also a well known figure in local golf circles.

DEATHS

GILES.—Suddenly, at his home at Harrow, Middlesex, on September 26, Mr. George Henry Giles, O.B.E. (secretary, British Optical Association and Association of Optical Practitioners).

HOLDEN.—On September 27, Mr. William Holden, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., 9 Eden Court, Grove Road, Bournemouth. Mr. Holden qualified in 1928.

LEE.—On September 30, Mr. Henry Cuthbert Lee, F.P.S., 18 Gladstone Street, Gainsborough, Lincs. Mr. Lee, who qualified in 1900, retired five years ago. Mr. Lee was a former chairman of Gainsborough Urban Council and over thirty years ago persuaded that council to make a contribution to cancer research. Since then he had raised large sums for the fund throughout the county.

MCCAUGHEY.—Somerset East, Cape Province, South Africa, on September 12, Mrs. Verna McCaughey, wife of Mr. James McCaughey, L.P.S.I., Central Pharmacy, Somerset East, formerly of Ballymena, Belfast, and Dublin.

ROBINSON.—On September 29, Mr. Joseph William Robinson, M.P.S., of Blakeston Hall, Thorpe Thewles, Stockton-on-Tees, co. Durham, aged sixty-four. Mr. Robinson was in business at Yarm Lane, Stockton for over thirty-three years retiring about four years ago. He had a second business at Saltburn for a number of years but that was sold about fifteen years ago. He qualified in London in 1927.

SHARLAND.—On September 16, Mr. Kenneth Wensley Sharland, M.P.S., 68 West Valley Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Mr. Sharland qualified in 1935.

WALKER.—On September 16, Mr. Hugh Campbell Walker, M.P.S., 39 Howdon Road, North Shields, Northumberland. Mr. Walker qualified in 1913.

WIDDISON.—Mr. Aubrey Fisher writes:—May I, on behalf of all representatives who knew him, express my horror at the untimely death in such tragic circumstances of Mr. David Widdison (see *C. & D.*, October 2, p. 336). To those who called regularly upon him he was the embodiment of everything that could be wished for in a customer—courteous, friendly, charming and a pleasure to meet at all times, whether giving an order or not. Never too busy for a brief interview, he was always apologetic if he kept one waiting and ever ready to produce the "elevenses" at noon or even later and with the kindest of dispositions.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Suspension of Hydroxides.—Maalox suspension, a newly introduced speciality of Berk Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Godalming, Surrey, is described as a balanced colloidal suspension of magnesium and aluminium hydroxides that neutralises more N/10 HCl than aluminium hydroxide gel alone. Pack is a bottle of 16 fl. oz.

Sulphonamide Suspension.—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, have introduced a new presentation of Stabillin V-K sulpha suspension. It now comes as granules that provide 60 mils of suspension when dispensed. Each 5 mils of suspension contains 0.5 gm. of sulphadimidine in addition to 60 mgm. of penicillin V (as potassium salt). The active ingredients are unchanged and remaining stocks of the ready prepared suspension,

state the manufacturers, need not be returned.

A Three-week Routine.—G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks, announced "Three-week Ovulen" on September 27. The twenty-one tablet wallet replaces the current twenty-tablet pack, which is being discontinued (though for a time a supply of the old packs will be available to meet repeat prescription demands). The new wallet is intended to eliminate risk of pregnancy due to confusion over tablet-taking. The patient simply takes the tablets for three consecutive weeks and then discontinues them for one week. Thus she always starts her course of tablets on the same day of the week. Price structure is unchanged.

Simple to Follow.—Organon Laboratories, Ltd., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey, announce "a

logical development in oral contraception." The company's new oral contraceptive, Lyndiol 2-5, is presented in a 22-tablet pack that permits a simple "twenty-two days a tablet plus six tablet-free days=28-day cycle" dosage scheme. First tablet of a new pack is always taken exactly one week after the last tablet of the previous pack. The low doses employed "significantly reduce patient problems without any loss of contraceptive efficiency." Packs are a box containing one strip of tablets, one plastic wallet and one directions slip, and a box containing three strips of tablets, one plastic wallet and one directions slip.

FOODS

Dual-purpose Cereal Rusk.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce the introduction of Farex fingers, a new dual-purpose baby food product that may be used either as a cereal with milk or as a rusk. Farex

FOUR NEW N.P.U. PRODUCTS

THE National Pharmaceutical Union has added to its range of sponsored products three types of nailbrush, all in pink, black or blue. The first has a loop handle and white nylon tufts. The second has a reinforced centre, nylon tufts and reinforced centre rows. The third nailbrush, the Major, has black nylon tufts, reinforced centre rows, and a manicure row on back. The price structure incorporates a profit margin of 50 per cent. on cost (excluding purchase tax) on standard terms. The range is supplied in a counter "dispenser" that includes six of the loop-handle brush and three each of the others.

There are two ranges of combs (men's, pocket, tail and dressing), one in hand-finished nylon and the other in extra strong polypropylene. Each range is supplied in a counter merchandiser that includes 1 doz. of each model. Another feature of the N.P.U. combs, apart from competitive prices, is their attractive colour combinations. The price structure again incorporates a margin of 50 per cent. on cost (excluding tax).

Another addition to the N.P.U. range of products is a vapour rub — N.P.U. Nu-rub — for both children and adults, packed in a 1½-oz. jar complete with carton and liner. Nu-rub sells at 2s. 3d. Standard terms allow 50 per cent. on cost (excluding tax); orders for 2 doz. or more qualify for 5 per cent. more.

To the Nu-soft range of products is added a Chubby size of seventy-five two-ply tissues. The retail price (10½d.) allows full 50 per cent. on cost. Trade

price, tax per doz., and retail price respectively for each of the products is:—Combs, nylon, men's, 10s. 8d., 2s. 7d., 1s. 6d.; pocket, 6s. 10d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 0d.; tail, 8s. 7d., 2s. 2d., 1s. 3d.;



dressing, 12s. 2d., 3s. 0d., 1s. 9d.; polypropylene men's, 5s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 0s. 9d.; pocket, 3s. 5d., 0s. 10d., 0s. 6d.; tail, 5s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 0s. 9d.; dressing, 6s. 10d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 0d.; nail brushes, loop-handled, 10s. 4d., 2s. 7d., 1s. 6d.; reinforced centre, 18s. 11d., 4s. 8½d., 2s. 9d.; Major, 30s. 10d., 7s. 8½d., 4s. 6d.; Nu-rub, 15s. 5d., 3s. 10d., 2s. 3d.; Nu-soft, Chubby, 7s. 0d., no tax, 0s. 10½d.



fingers contain protein of cereals, milk and eggs, vitamins B and D, and iron and calcium. Their shape makes them convenient to handle. Used as a cereal for very young babies, Farex fingers are broken in half and mixed to a smooth consistency with about two tablespoonsful of added warm milk. One whole rusk is used for babies between two and three months old, increasing gradually to two rusks at about 6-8 months. As a rusk for older babies, Farex fingers are easy to hold "even in the tiniest hand." Toddlers and older children may prefer them with milk at breakfast or bedtime or as a biscuit for a snack. Each 6-oz. packet contains eighteen fingers.

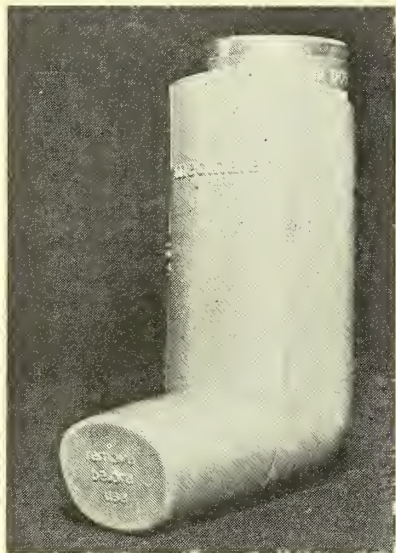
SUNDRIES

A Pack to Catch the Eye.—Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts, are launching this month a new aerosol pack for their Freshaire "super" range. The container is finished with a special process of light-catching metallised printing designed to make it stand out on dis-



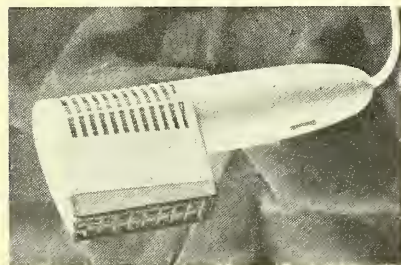
play. The can is taller than the previous Fresh-aire "super" aerosol, and has a bigger fill.

A New Range of Inhalers.—Riker Laboratories, Morley Street, Loughborough, Leics, have introduced a re-designed range of 400-dose Medihaler



products, the 400-dose Medihaler-Epi, 400-dose Medihaler-Iso and 400-dose Medihaler-Iso forte (Medihaler-bron and Medihaler-ergotamine continue to be supplied in their present form).

Compact Hair Dryer.—Tricity Cookers, Ltd., Thorn House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, are entering the small-appliance field with a light hair dryer "ideal for holidays." Named Petite, the dryer measures only 8 x 1½ x 3½ in. Nominal loading is 350 watts from 230-50-volt



a.c. mains. An on-off switch is provided, and a thermal switch protects against over heating. A less concentrated jet of air is obtained, it is stated, than is provided by conventional driers. Supplied with 6 ft. of "non-kinking" PVC flex, the Petite is finished in pastel pink and supplied in blue satin-lined box. The dryer has been tested and approved to B.S. 3456: B4 and is expected to become available in early October.

A New Syphon.—British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Hammersmith House, London, W.6, have brought out a new Sparklets syphon, the "New Streamline," in high-quality 18/10 stainless steel. The high-gloss finish of the chrome model is maintained, with the durability of stainless steel added. The model is available with red or black bands and matching head and drip tray, together

with an initial supply of bulbs. There is no increase in price. Also introduced are two new colours in the Globemaster range: Emerald green and old gold. The silver leaf model is discontinued. In the Hostmaster range old gold and emerald green replace pale green, cornflower blue and poppy. All the Hostmaster models now have a gloss finish.

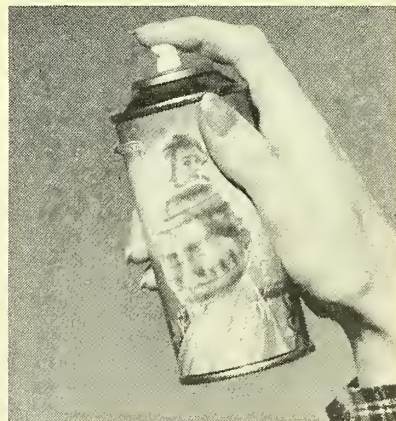
Hand-cleaning Cloth.—For use when hands need cleansing but no soap and water are available, Kleendri cloths are claimed to remove oil, grease, tar, paint, ink, etc., without harming the skin. Each cloth is packed in a self-sealing plastic envelope and has a "life" of several months if that is resealed after each use. A counter display unit holds 3 doz. Kleendri cloths. Suppliers are Continental Cosmetics, Ltd., 88 Fonthill Road, London, N.4.



Recently redesigned pack and outer for Handy Andies, Manufacturers, Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.

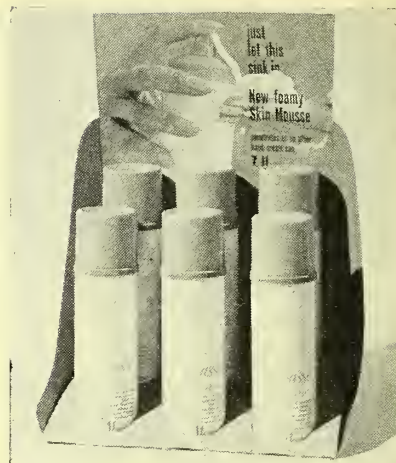
COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Hair Spray in Range.—Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale, Man-



chester, have added to their "My Fair Lady" range an aerosol hair spray.

Foam Hand Cream.—Menley & James Laboratories division of Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have put on sale in test areas in London, the South of England, Bristol and Edinburgh, a new foam (aerosol) hand cream Skin Mousse, first to be marketed under the new toiletries house name House of Menley. Skin Mousse is described as a blend of eleven ingredients designed to form a moisturising hand cream that is absorbed quickly into the skin without stickiness. It contains lanolin and has a



fragrant floral perfume. The aerosol valve is operated by finger-tip pressure on the polythene actuator—a one-piece cover incorporating a unique diaphragm control, and providing a clean, elegant finish to the casing. The over cap with the "House of Menley" logo embossed, is in matching mauve polypropylene. The pack holds 8 oz.

Hair Spray in Four Sizes.—A new aerosol hair spray Impact launched by Southern Aerosol Co., Ltd., 1 Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove, 3, Sussex, is available in 6-oz., 8-oz., 16-oz. and 18-oz. containers, the largest believed the only one of that size available in Britain



and already proving popular with users. The product, "definitely not sticky," is water-soluble and brushes out easily, and is elusively perfumed. A feature of the pink, gold and white-labelled can is that it is within a heat-sealed tamper-proof nylon net. The product is in the medium-price range.

Skin Treatment Creams.—A new company Pier Augé (G.B.), Ltd., 81 Ellesmere Avenue, London, N.W.7, has been formed to distribute the Pier Augé range of skin treatment creams, which are manufactured in Monte Carlo and now well known in France. Managing director of the company is C. B. (Tony) Meldrum, who has a long association with the cosmetic industry in the United Kingdom. The products incorporate a base Dergyl claimed identical with that of the constituents of the skin. They include Leapsal cleanser and Leapsal tonic, Ental nuit (to nourish and regenerate) and Ental jour (to treat greasy skins). Ental delicate ("regenerates" dry skin), Ental normal (daily treatment for normal skins) and Ental jeune fille (for young skins—pimples/blemishes/acne).

TRADE NOTES

Range Discontinued.—Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham, state that they have discontinued production of the entire range of Hepastab forte concentrated liver extract preparations and that warehouse stocks are exhausted.

Plain Hand Cream.—Albion Soap Co., Ltd., Hampton, Middlesex, offer in their Simple hand cream a product described as "pure, unadulterated, containing no perfume, no colouring, no filling and no antiseptics; prescribed by dermatologists for troublesome and allergic skins."

Prices to Come Down.—Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, announce that the prices of Grisovin coarse-particle tablets and Grisovin FP tablets (griseofulvin, B.P.) are being reduced in the near future. Details, with the company's usual rebate form, are being posted to all retail chemists.

An Advertisement Corrected.—The Three Castles brushes advertised by Comby (London), Ltd., 9 Violet Hill, Abercorn Place, London, N.W.8, in the September 4 issue of *C. & D.* were described as being filled with bristle and nylon. They should have been described as being filled with nylon and bristle.

Griseofulvin Prices Down.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., pharmaceuticals division, Alderley Park, Macclesfield, Ches, are reducing on October 9 the prices through chemists of Fulcin forte tablets 125 mgm. (tab. griseofulvin, B.P.). The new prices (received too late for inclusion in the Cumulative supplement) are:—100, 26s. 3d. per doz., 35s. retail; 1,000, 245s. 0d. per doz., 326s. 8d. retail. Corresponding hospital price reductions take effect on November 1.

Discontinued.—The CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Telford Road, Houndmills Estate, Basingstoke, Hants, have discontinued issuing Collosol kaolin and Crookes glucose, B.D. — JOHN WYETH & BROTHER, LTD., Huntercombe Lane South, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks, announce that the thirty and 100 packs of Plastules with hog stomach are no longer available and that the 250 pack is being discontinued when present stocks are exhausted. Plastules plain, Plastules with folic acid and Plastules with liver continue to be available.

To Concentrate on Manufacture.—R. Sumner & Co., Ltd., 40 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1, are closing their wholesaling division and concentrating its resources on the manufacture, distribution and sale of standard B.P., B.P.C., and N.F. preparations, packed drugs, specialities and branded proprietary products (Vitasac, Neuroplex, Kilsant, etc.). The change in policy will not affect the company's subsidiary Clay & Abraham (Mnfg.), Ltd., acquired two years ago, which will continue to be operated as a separate company, making and marketing its nationally distributed range of medicinal proprietary and ethical products.

Out of Production.—Beecham Research Laboratories re-emphasise that the Wright-Fleming range of bacterial

vaccines is no longer being manufactured (see *C. & D.*, September 11, p. 274). Available from Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, and Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, Middlesex, are certain vaccines of their own manufacture. Discontinuance of the Wright-Fleming bacterial range in no way affects the supply of Pollaccine and Flugen, which continue available.

Withdrawn.—Stiefel Laboratories (UK), Ltd., 14 James Street, London, W.C.2, have decided, on the advice of leading dermatologists in the United Kingdom, to withdraw from sale their product Polytar bar containing TBS (0.3 per cent. tribromosalicylanilide), although, they state, there is no conclusive evidence that TBS is a prime sensitiser. Messrs. Stiefel point out that their Polytar liquid does not contain TBS and is no way affected by the withdrawal of the bar. The company's current range comprises Acne-aid bar No. 1012, Oilatum bar No. 1058, Polytar liquid No. 411, and ZeaSorb powder No. 1504.

A Reduction in Strength.—From October 4 Parke, Davis & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, are marketing Epanutin suspension containing 30 mgm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) of phenytoin per 4-mil teaspoonful. The new formulation replaces the present Epanutin suspension containing 100 mgm. of phenytoin per 4-mil teaspoonful, some difficulty having been experienced with that product in accurately measuring appropriate doses of phenytoin for small children. As a result of the reduction in strength, the dosage of Epanutin suspension, in terms of teaspoonfuls, needs to be adjusted for those patients receiving the old formulation. For new patients a suggested dosage scheme is:

Children under 6 years of age: One teaspoonful twice daily increasing to one teaspoonful three or four times daily.

Adults and children 6 years of age and older: Three teaspoonfuls three times daily. Subsequent dosage should be adjusted according to therapeutic response.

The new formulation is pink in colour and pleasantly flavoured. The product is indicated for the control of *grand mal* and psychomotor seizures and certain other convulsive states. Packs are bottles of 4 and 16 fl. oz.

Bonus Offers

HORLICKS, LTD., Slough, Bucks. Elli-mans Universal embrocation, athletic rub, Royal embrocation, Fibro cream and medicated foot cream. 10 per cent. additional discount on minimum £3 order. Till October 30.

CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., Oldbury, Birmingham. Carnation corn caps, etc. 10s. discount on special parcel containing 6 doz. corns caps; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. callous caps; 1 doz. foot powder; 1 doz. each thick and thin corn rings; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. thick and thin bunion rings; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. each thick and thin and 1 doz. medium all-wool felt and free display "dispenser."

MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

"Mystery Shopper" Awards.—Until December 23, Alberto-Culver Co., 44 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1, are putting on tour teams of women,

clad as ordinary shoppers, who will visit chemists' shops asking for either a hair colourant of an unspecified brand, or for a particular branded product. Any shop assistant who then recommends New Dawn will be given a £1 note.

INFORMATION FOR MANUFACTURERS

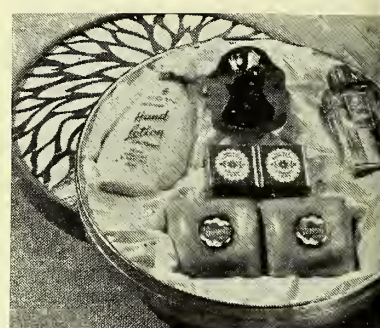
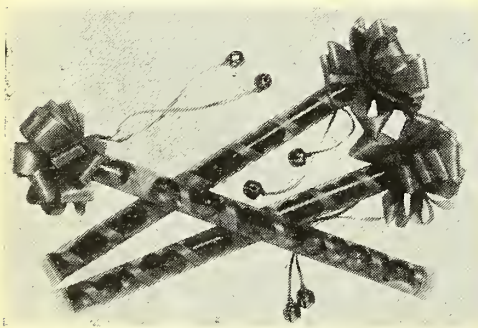
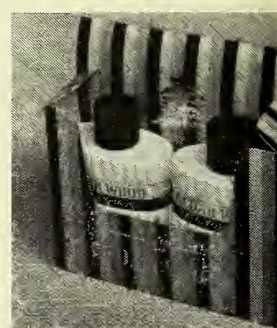
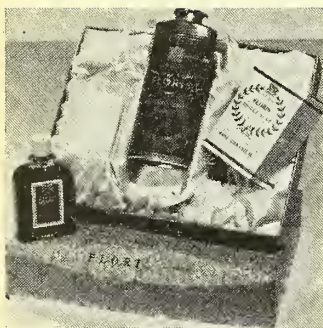
Recruitment Service for Industry.—A specialised recruitment organisation recently formed by senior men in the pharmaceutical and chemical industries offers a specialist executive selection service to those industries. The company, Colte Specialised Recruitment Services, Ltd., Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, has as its managing director Mr. D. E. Sparshott, M.A., M.P.S., and as its director responsible for pharmaceutical selection Dr. G. R. Boyes, B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., L.M.S.S.A. The company offers graduate screening and internal short-listing services in addition to the normal executive selection services, easing the growing strain placed by technical and administrative executive selection on personnel departments and management. A division of the company provides specialist recruitment advertising services embracing all levels of staff and management; its director is Mr. T. B. Chadwick, M.P.S.

KEY TO GIFT SUPPLIERS

MANUFACTURERS whose products are reviewed on pp. 364-67 are:—

ATKINSON=J. & E. ATKINSON, LTD., 17 Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
BIBBY=BIBBY & SONS, LTD., King Edward Street, Liverpool, 3.
BOURJOIS=BOURJOIS, LTD., Queens Way, Croydon, Surrey.
BRONNLEY=H. BRONNLEY & CO., LTD., 10 Conduit Street, London, W.1.
COTY=COTY (ENGLAND), LTD., Coty House, 3 Stratford Place, London, W.1.
DOROTHY GRAY=DOROTHY GRAY, LTD., Marshall Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex.
FLORIS=J. FLORIS, LTD., 89 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.
GOYA=GOYA, LTD., Badminton Court, Amsham, Bucks.
HELENE CURTIS=HELENE CURTIS, LTD., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.
HUNTER=R. F. HUNTER, LTD., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
INNOXA=INNOXA (ENGLAND), LTD., 436 Essex Road, London, N.1.
LANCOME=LANCOME (ENGLAND), LTD., 14 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.
LELONG=PARFUMS DE LUCIEN LELONG, LTD., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.
MCEWEN=LEONARD MCEWEN, LTD., 28 Orsman Road, London, N.1.
NORTON=M. & R. NORTON, LTD., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4.
POTTER, D. & C.=POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 205 Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.
RECKITT=RECKITT & SONS, LTD., Sales Department, Hull, Yorks.
SCOTT & BOWNE=SCOTT & BOWNE, LTD., 50 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1.
SPONCEL=SPONCEL, LTD., 185 London Road, Croydon, Surrey.
STEINER=STEINER PRODUCTS, LTD., Harvist Mews, Harvist Road, London, N.7.
TAYLOR=TAYLOR OF LONDON, 169 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.
WANDER=A. WANDER, LTD., 42 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.
WILKINSON=WILKINSON SWORD, LTD., Southfield Road, London, W.4.

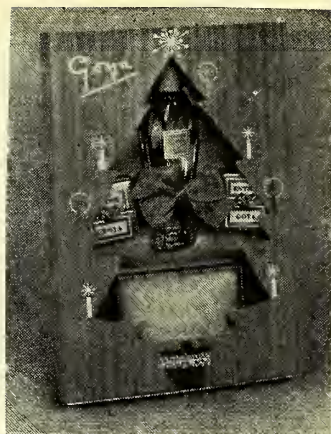
Last Christmas orders



No.	Company	Description	Ref. No.	Price
1	Floris	Concentrated bath essence, toilet soap and talc in ormonde, rose geranium or stephanotis fragrance	53	42s 6d
2	Scott & Bowne	4711 Tosca eau de Cologne and talc in oblong blue and white box	9269	10s 6d
3	Goya	Wild Silk Cologne and talc in gold-lined royal blue box	i	12s 0d
4	Goya	Cedar Wood for men duo gift pack containing after-shave lotion and talc, both in unbreakable containers		7s 8d
5	Dorothy Gray	Midnight bath-oil capsules in wand containing fifteen, decorated with bells and ribbon rosettes	35	10s 6d
6	Norton	Plain polished wood bowl containing nine soap walnuts and covered in transparent tissue	E.1	15s 9d
7	Coty	Silk-lined coffret containing L'Aimant creamy skin perfume, eau de toilette, perfumed hand lotion, two hand soaps and two bath cubes. Also available in Paris and Emerald fragrances	A.13	41s 6d
8	Steiner	White Mink talc and four bath cubes in silk-lined box with transparent top and decorated with small bow	WM4	11s 0d
9	Bibby	Cidal hexachlorophane talc and toilet and bath soaps		6s 6d
10	Norton	Three "lucky ladybird" red/black soaps	C6	6s 3d
11	Lelong	Lucien Lelong perle Cologne in long-necked bottle. Indiscret, "N", Passionnement and No. 7 fragrances		
			1-oz.	8s 6d
			4-oz.	42s 0d
			8-oz.	63s 0d



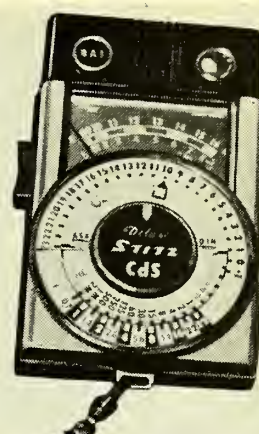
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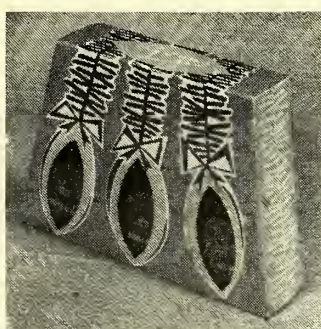
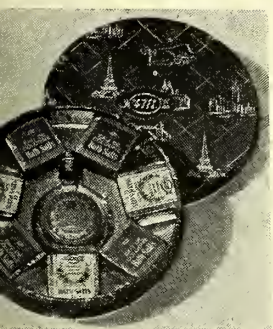
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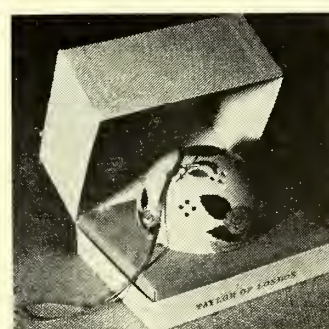
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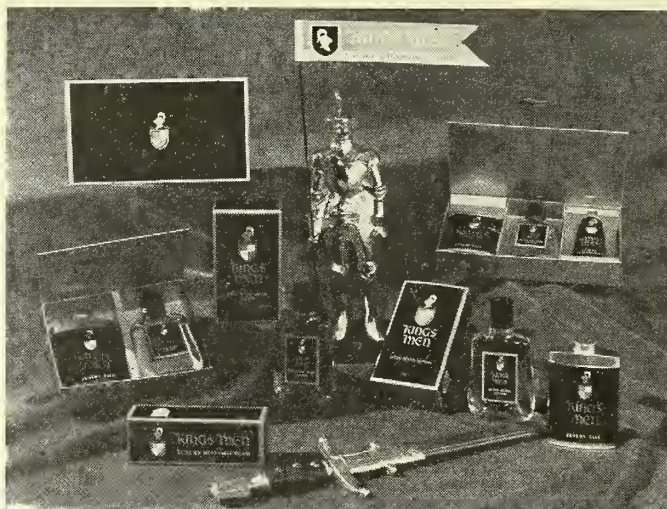


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12	Goya	Entice bath blossoms, Cologne and soap in box with Christmas tree shape cut out to show contents. Also available in Black Rose, Gardenia, Love Affair and Frenzy	8s 9d (Frenzy 9s 9d)
13	Goya	Frenzy sea-garden gift set containing talc and large bottle of bubble bath in pink and gold box. Also in Black Rose, Gardenia, Love Affair, Entice and Wild Silk	10s 6d
14	Hunter	Stitz L-7 de-luxe CdS photographic exposure meter	153s 0d
15	Atkinson	Golden lanterns containing perfume or perfume mist in Chantage or a Toi fragrance Chantage 1/4-oz. perfume mist a Toi 1/4-oz perfume mist	12s 6d 16s 0d 13s 6d 17s 6d
16	Helene Curtis	Satin-lined coffret containing Bain d'Or bubbling bath oil, after-bath mist and tablet of soap, with soap dish designed to fit Bain d'Or soap. In soft matt green glaze	35s 0d
17	Bibby	Peter Pan gift box containing four toilet-sized tablets of soap	3s 8d (twopence per tablet devoted to charity)
18	Scott & Bowne	Circular coffret consisting of 4711 eau de Cologne and bath salts, and Famous Rhine lavender bath salts	9236 12s 9d
19	Goya	Three bottles of No. 5 bubble baths in Christmas carton. Also in Wild Silk, Frenzy, Entice, Love Affair, Gardenia and Black Rose	4s 6d
20	Taylor	Hathaway rose Wedgwood pomander in presentation box	35s 0d
21	Bourjois	Novelty perpetual calendar in tortoiseshell with Soir de Paris perfume	3309 8s 11d



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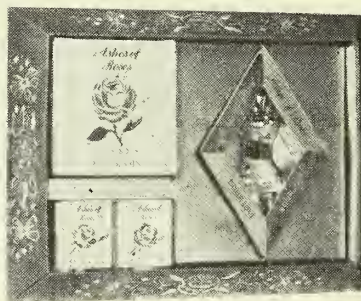
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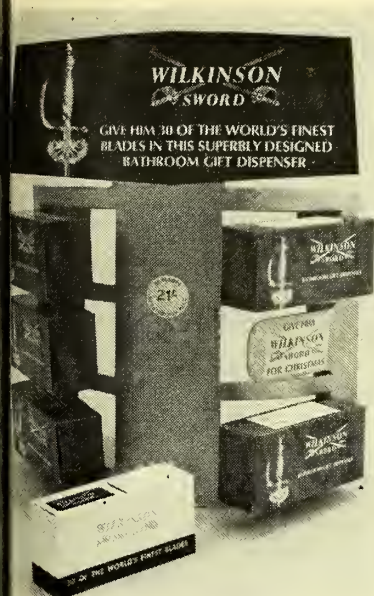


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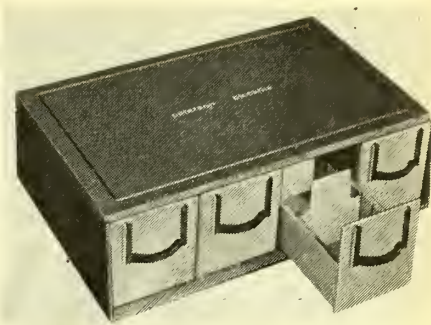


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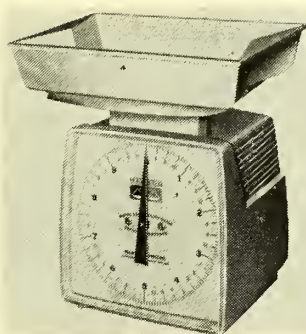
22	Lancome	Coffret containing <i>Magie</i> eau parfumée perfume, mist, dusting powder, soap, bath crystals and three bath cubes in ruched satin	168s	0d
23	Helene Curtis	Selection of Kings Men luxury grooming aids for men After-shave lotion (5-oz. bot.) Pre-electric shave (5-oz. bot.) Talc (4-oz. tin) Shaving cream (2½-oz. tube) Coffrets: After-shave/talc After-shave/shaving cream After-shave/pre-electric After-shave/talc/shaving cream	10s 10s 6s 4s 17s 15s 21s 21s	6d 6d 6d 6d 0d 0d 0d 6d
24	Steiner	Tyme for men after-shave lotion and body talc resting on tweed material in gold box with clear plastic top	T3	21s 6d
25	Coty	<i>Muguet des Bois</i> "measured mist" in sculptured flask with self-timing spray in gift presentation decorated with rosette. Also in <i>L'Aimant</i> , <i>Emeraude</i> , <i>Paris</i> and <i>L'Origan</i>	0114X	22s 6d
26	Floris	Round ceramic jar of oriental design, filled with aromatic pot-pourri flowers Scented pomander, decorated to match the pot-pourri jar	54 55	39s 6d 23s 6d
27	Bronnley	Small acetate "traveller" (to hang on tree) containing lemon-shaped soap, hand lotion and bubble-bath oil in lemon verbena fragrance		7s 0d
28	Potter D. & C.	Cuticura talc in Christmas outer Cuticura hand cream		2s 3d 2s 8d
29	Scott & Bowne	Fenjal creme-bath in pink and white box		12s 6d
30	Reckitt	Sponge, talc and six bouquet Bathjoys in attractive colourful box that has cut out shapes to display contents and can be hung on tree		6s 11d



35



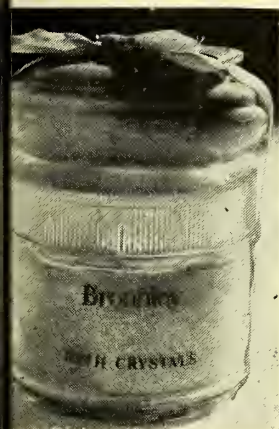
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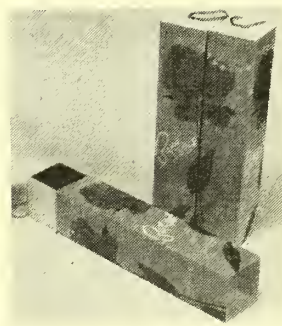
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31	Sponcel	Spontex car sponge and cloth in transparent bag bearing Christmas design and with gift label attached	7s 11d
32	Bourjois	Perfume, bath soap and two bath cubes Ashes of Roses C408 Ashes of Violets C508 Ashes of Lavender C608 Ashes of Gardenia C708	6s 0d
33	Gray	Cone shaped outer, decorated with bow and bells, containing 108 c.c. of Midnight skin perfume and 90 g. drum of dusting powder. Also available in Elation fragrance	7 35s 6d
34	Norton	"Basket" ball of soap and washing mitt in box	Q.3 8s 9d
35	Wilkinson	Triangular stud box holding three packs of five stainless steel blades. Inset: Christmas card containing two packs of blades	10s 6d 7s 0d
36	Hunter	Paterson blockfile for 2 x 2 in. slides	30s 0d
37	Wilkinson	White and gold bathroom "dispenser" holding thirty stainless steel blades and with used-blades compartment	21s 0d
38	McEwen	Hanson kitchen scale in white, red, blue and primrose, in box carrying full-colour illustration on outside	44s 0d
39	Wander	Diabetic milk chocolate assortment Diabetic milk-chocolate biscuits in Christmas wrappers	4s 0d 4s 6d
40	Bronnley	Transparent jar of feather bath-crystals topped by tablet of turtle-oil soap in same fragrance, with bow to match. Available in lemon verberna, lavender, English fern and rose geranium	9s 6d
41	Innoxa	Toledo perfumed talc and two bath cubes in box	5710 8s 9d
42	Reckitt	Carton of six Bathjoys, two bouquet, two lavender, one summer breeze and one pine, covered in netlon	2s 6d
43	Reckitt	Three slide cartons of Bathjoys in fragrances of lavender, bouquet, summer breeze or pine	2s 6d ea

CORRECTION: The June book coffret of Saville Perfumery, Ltd., Parkville House, Bridge Street, Pinner, Middlesex, illustrated in the previous series of Christmas gift stocks (C & D, September 4, p. 238) is priced at 10s. and not as previously stated.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Posers in Plenty

SIR,—If you are ever short of "Prescription Posers," I am sure one of our local doctors will be happy to supply you. He has done so for me.

M. E. JAMES,
Benfleet, Essex

Information by Instalments

SIR, — Eucryl, Ltd., go to a lot of trouble and expense to bring to my attention their remarkable new powder Alloy in a double-spread (pp. 24 and 25 of the *C. & D.*, October 2). Why don't they be devils and tell me the whole story, that is, the retail price and the advantageous generous introductory bonus and best terms? It's rather like a thrilling serial story—I must wait to next week to find a note of these, I suppose!

F. J. BREAN,
London, S.E.15

A Hard Case

SIR,—Anyone who tuned in to London ITV on October 1 would have heard Donald Sinden and Ronald Hines (leading characters in "Blackmail") both speak of the family "farmer-cuticle" business. I suppose they meant "pharmaceutical," since the blackmailer died from poisoned whisky. Whether the death was a case for the consideration of the Dunlop committee or the Temperance League was not made clear.

R HUTCHINSON,
London, S.E.7

Points Made Clear

SIR,—Mr. Hunter's letter (*C. & D.*, October 2, p. 342) has taught me one further lesson: that I cannot make myself clear in a letter. My whole point of writing was to give as my opinion that a pharmacist should not be expected to supply and fit trusses unless he was trained. Normally he is not. And then I made the suggestion that he should be able to supply "repeat" trusses at a lower fee. No, Mr. Hunter, my worries are not financial, and I agree with you that the present fee would not support a fitting room.

TWICE BITTEN

Priority Claimed

SIR,—We would refer to your issue of September 25, p. 315, under the subheading "Cosmetics and Toiletries," where there is a paragraph concerning Rayette's Aqua Net hair spray in a 3-oz. "mini" can. You there state "the hair spray is described as the first branded hair spray to be offered in such a convenient 'go anywhere' pack for vanity bag, travel case, office desk, car pocket, etc." We would point out that this company introduced Coronette hair spray in a handbag size on May 28, 1964. Coronette is packed in a 2½-oz. aluminium can and was advertised in the daily Press as being specially suitable for handbags, etc.

D. A. HAMPSHIRE,
Joint Managing Director

"Commonly Used" Sizes

SIR,—I note with interest Stanley Bubb's letter in your issue of September 25. I had taken up this matter of appropriate pack sizes through my M.P. nearly twelve months ago, and he sent me a copy of the letter he had received from the Ministry in reply. I had been dispensing certain tablets from 100 packs, and demand had been such that the pricing bureau had warned me on two consecutive months that the 500-pack should be used. I ignored that advice, took a loss on the next month by dispensing out of 100 packs being priced on 500 pack and then, as is quite common, demand fell and I was left with under 100 tablets instead of over 400, which would have represented some £4 worth of slow-moving stock. One sentence in the letter from the Ministry showed how out of touch with this problem they were. I quote:—

THE pack size of 500 tablets proposed by the bureau is the one commonly used by chemists (as shown in the Drug Tariff) and it is not unexpected that,

BRANCH EVENTS

HULL

Record Collection

A RECEPTION given by the chairman of Hull Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (MISS J. M. BARRITT) on September 30 was attended by 120 members and their ladies. During the evening a series of slides lent by the Pharmaceutical Society illustrating the facilities at Birdsgrove House was shown and an appreciative ex-resident, MR. R. HARRISON-WATSON, gave a commentary. Afterwards the treasurer (MR. C. A. HEWITT) made an appeal on behalf of the Benevolent Fund which resulted in a record collection of over £50. MISS BARRITT offered congratulations to Mr. W. E. Naylor and Mr. A. F. Cluff on their retirement from business.

BRISTOL

Principles of Safe Driving

CHIEF inspector E. C. Shephard of the police driving school at Devizes, Wilts, told a meeting of the Bristol Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at Bristol on September 23 that of the 7,000 men in the forces comprising number seven police district 4,500 had been taught to drive. Eventually, he said, it was hoped that all policemen in the area would have attended a course at the school. The standard course lasted for five weeks, he told the meeting, and cost £200 per student. He said the five basic requirements of driving, applicable to all drivers whether police or civilian, were:—(1) Seeing clearly—not a mere glance, but a reception and a response; (2) assessing the importance of what had been seen; (3) having the knowledge to arrive at an instantaneous decision on the action to take; (4) physical capability to take action quickly and effectively; (5) a mental approach that put personal responsibility before

in the case of this pharmacy, according to the oncost rate payable, more prescriptions are dispensed than in the majority of pharmacies, that pack size is appropriate.

I have examined this "list of proprietary preparations with a commonly used pack size" on page 12 of the Drug Tariff and find that, although "dispensing more than the majority of pharmacies," I buy only seventy-four items out of the 190-odd listed in the size suggested and some I have never dispensed at all, so how can there be an "appropriate" pack based on the number of prescriptions dispensed? May I suggest that our negotiators take this matter up again with the Ministry and, as a start, press the Ministry to agree that the two months' notice to price from a larger pack should be extended to three months or, that the two months' notice should date from the date of posting such notice.

T. H. JACOBS,
Frampton Cotterell, Bristol

POSER SOLUTION

THE prescriber's telephoned explanation of the prescription shown last week was:—

Tab's Terramycin 250 mg.
Mitte 12, Sig. 1. T.D.S. A.C.

personal advantage. MRS. B. YOUNG proposed the vote of thanks which was followed by enthusiastic applause.

PLYMOUTH

Prescription Pricing

THE superintendent of Wakefield No. 2 prescription pricing bureau (MR. E. STEADMAN) told a meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society recently that the eighteen bureaux in the country had each a staff of around ninety, pricing 12–15,000,000 prescriptions per year. Describing the work of a bureau he said that a tight work schedule had to be maintained. Should overloading occur some Executive Council prescriptions could be transferred to another bureau. Each clerk priced 1,200 to 2,800 prescriptions per day or an average of one prescription every 10 seconds though one exceptional clerk regularly priced 3,000 prescriptions per day. Accounting-machine operators passed an average of 28,000 prescriptions daily. Most of the problems raised by pharmacists, said the speaker, could be solved by reading the Drug Tariff. One section that caused great difficulty was elastic hosiery, but the Tariff definitely stated "Number; definition of the article; and fabric." There was also much confusion over standard packs and larger sizes. The bureau kept a record of quantities dispensed by a pharmacist. If in the first month it totalled more than two-thirds of a larger size, a letter was sent to the pharmacist. If in the second month the same thing occurred, a second letter was sent, and if repeated in the third month the pack was disallowed. If, in the fourth month, the pharmacist endorsed the size supplied he was paid on that and the cycle commenced again.



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at
28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

Complications in Staff Training

UNTIL Mr. Coulson spoke about them at Cambridge on Sunday (see p. 358), few of his hearers can have realised that there were so many complex issues, some conflicting with others, in the apparently simple intention of the National Pharmaceutical Union to provide training to pharmacy assistants.

In the staff-training schemes that have been evolved by the Union the technical and economic problems did appear to have been overcome. The more grandiose schemes, demanding much more money or staff or time than the N.P.U., as organised, could provide, had been looked at and rejected, and courses by post, suited to the different needs of (a) assistants and (b) managers or proprietors, were produced. Supplemented by local practical sessions, which would in due course have covered the country, the arrangements have shown themselves practicable, acceptable both to the proprietors and to the assistants themselves (in whom lay the greatest need of increased interest and skill), and, indeed, popular.

New issues introduced by the creation by the Government of statutory Industrial Training Boards have compelled new thought on the subject. The Boards are charged with the duty of seeing that employees in an industry receive training, and are given the power to levy money from employers for the purpose of providing such training. The question then for pharmacy becomes: which industry? The likelihood is that, looked at by distribution's "Little Neddy," pharmacists would be included under retail distribution in general, and their assistants brought in under general training schemes for the industry, taking no account of the special requirements of pharmacy, with its important aspects of statutory restrictions on sales of many poisonous or potent substances and its dispensing services to the public. The policy of the National Pharmaceutical Union is therefore being directed to getting pharmacy accepted as—for the purposes of the training boards—a separate sector demanding its own training scheme, to which the levies on pharmacists would be directed. Accordingly a Retail Pharmacy Training Board has been, as is now well known, set up between the National Pharmaceutical Union, the multiples and the Co-operative pharmacies. Since professional aspects are involved, the Pharmaceutical Society and Guild of Public Pharmacists have been brought in as observers and in the hope that at least the Society itself will come right into membership of the Board and make its own contribution

to the training schemes. The Society was, of course, recently voted the powers to act in that way. But the presence of the Pharmaceutical Society on the Board would seem to imply professional aspects to the Board's activities and almost inevitably, therefore, some training in dispensing. Indeed, some present at Cambridge, though no doubt a minority, appeared to want some such coverage in the basic training course. Of course technical assistance in the dispensary is needed also in hospital practice and that at once raises the question whether a common course of training could or should be adopted by both groups and in turn whether any status or a grading of the trainee should be granted.

The views of the proprietor pharmacists present at Cambridge were sought on those issues, and it was clear that they came down heavily in favour of a basic course concerned with work in the shop and not in the dispensary.

Opinion on what later training there should be for assistants whose quality warranted it was less emphatic, but it would appear that members favoured a bifurcation of streams, some promising assistants being given further training leading to work under supervision in the dispensary [though the training was by no means to be a course in dispensing as such] and others achieving "senior" status as assistants in the front shop.

The difficulties of steering between courses that satisfy the authorities that the assistants' welfare and promotion are being safeguarded and others that might lead to claims for professional status, capable of confusing the image of the pharmaceutical qualification, need not be laboured. There are obviously many more subtleties and entanglements to be sorted out than were dealt with by the members at Cambridge, indicative though those opinions were, and in wishing Mr. Coulson and his colleagues success in their efforts, we hope pharmacists everywhere will continue to study closely the many complexities of the problem.

Overseas Trade in Pharmaceuticals

THE value of United Kingdom exports of pharmaceuticals and medicinal products (excluding surgical dressings) during August (at £4,805,000) touched its lowest level for any month this year except January, when the figure was the same.

In a year when sales have shown a fairly steady rise, August's performance may at first sight seem disappointing, but seasonal factors, particularly the holidays, may well account for the setback. In any event one month's figures taken on their own cannot show a true picture of the trend. The aggregate for the eight months is at £40.4 millions, about £5 millions up on the same period of 1964. What must be regarded as disturbing is the rising bill for imports of those products. The August total of £1,184,000 is a record for any month and represents 24 per cent. of the value exported. Unlike exports, August imports have continued the upward trend. The cumulative total for imports for the eight months (£6.92 millions) shows a rise of 40 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1964, despite the imposition of the temporary import surcharge. Items contributing to August exports and imports are given in the accompanying table. On the export side there was a considerable fall in the shipments of bulk vitamins as well as of penicillin injections.

Australia was the largest single market for pharma-

EXPORTS	£'000		£'000		£'000
Vitamins in bulk	107	Organotherapeutic glands, etc.*		Sulphonamides in bulk	100
" products	85	" " in bulk	19	" tablets	46
Antibiotics		" " products	15	" other products	40
penicillin in bulk	101	Sera and vaccines	109	Proprietary medicines	1,410
" injections	54	Aspirin in bulk	45	Unclassified medicines	781
" tablets, ointments, etc.	332	" products	102	*Not elsewhere specified.	
other antibiotics in bulk	272	Antihistamine products	54	IMPORTS	£'000
" products	409	Antipaludic products	69	Vitamins	83
Alkaloids in bulk	67	Barbiturates in bulk	53	Antibiotics	262
" products	24	" products	24	Alkaloids	107
Hormones in bulk	212	Medicated confectionery	145	Glycosides, glands, sera, vaccines	29
" products	228	Ointments, liniments*	77	Proprietary and veterinary medicines	475
Glycosides	20	Surgical dressings	500	All other	230

ceuticals (including surgical dressings) the value of her purchases being £355,000. Closely behind were the Irish Republic with £349,000 and the United States with £309,000. France, which has been up among the top markets for some months, spent £179,000 in the period on British pharmaceuticals. Sales to E.F.T.A. coun-

tries totalled £517,000 and to the Common Market area £599,000.

Of the £1.18 millions pharmaceutical products imported Western Germany supplied £305,000 worth and the U.S. £272,000 worth. Imports from the Irish Republic were valued at £105,000.

Onward from Galen

SIDELINES OF CURRENT COMMENT

★ FERMENTATION EXPERT ★

SIR Arthur Harden, the centenary of whose birth occurs on October 12, was a "backroom boy" of considerable eminence, noted for many valuable contributions to biochemistry. Born and educated in Manchester, Harden came under H. E. Roscoe at Owens College where, in 1885, he graduated with first class honours in chemistry. His first job was to investigate the action of silicon tetrachloride on aromatic compounds, which he did under J. B. Cohen's guidance. The results were published by the Chemical Society, and Harden was awarded the Dalton scholarship. From 1886 to 1888 he was at Erlangen University, Germany, where, under Otto Fischer, he studied the properties of metronaphthylamine. For his thesis on that subject he was awarded a Ph.D. In 1888 he was appointed lecturer in chemistry at Manchester University. Under pressure of work there he was prevented from doing much research, but his next move took him, in 1897, to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine in London, where he worked for the rest of his active life.

When, in 1907, the Institute's department of biochemistry was started, Harden was put in charge of it. There he carried out his most important work, laying some of the foundations of bacterial chemistry. He was able to confirm Büchner's theory that living yeast is not essential to alcoholic fermentation, but may be induced by expressed cell-free juice. Helped by his pupils, Young and Robison, Harden spent thirty years trying to discover if yeast juice contained an enzyme "zymase," and how one glucose molecule could be converted into two each of alcohol and carbonic acid. The work led him to two important discoveries—the first that, before a breakdown of sugar molecules can occur, a combination with phosphoric acid is essential, for only then are the molecules susceptible to disruption by the "zymase," present in yeast. The second discovery was that yeast juice contains several enzymes, all of which catalyse different reactions during the conversion of sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Harden supposed one to activate the preliminary phosphorylation of sugar molecules, and another (a phosphatase) to effect the separation of phosphoric acid from the preliminary result of the cleavage by sugar molecules after serving its purpose, in that way becoming available for combination with other sugar molecules. The part played by phosphorylation and dephosphorylation in the breakdown of sugars by yeast was found by Harden to apply to fermentation by other micro-organisms. The discovery assisted his under-

standing of the conversion of glycogen into lactic acid during active muscle work in the human frame, a discovery that proved a turning-point in the history of muscle chemistry.

During the 1914-18 War Harden's energies were channelled into studying the chemistry of water-soluble vitamins, and his findings in that field were invaluable in solving nutritional problems of armies on the march. Harden wrote with collaborators a couple of text-books on chemistry, and in 1894 he edited Roscoe and Schorlemmer's "Treatise on Chemistry." His monograph "Alcoholic Fermentation" was first published in 1911. Created Fellow of the Royal Society in 1909, he was Nobel prize-winner in chemistry (with von Euler) twenty years later, and was knighted in 1936. He died at Bourne End, Bucks, on June 17, 1940.

★ SUNNY SIDE UP ★

IN its recently published first issue the *Hounslow Sun* (newsletter of the Hounslow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) finds space for a "column in lighter vein for the frustrated pharmacist"—an innovation that contributes a brightness rivalling the radiant cover of the newsletter's eight pages of text. The column's wit, moreover, is by no means at the blue end of the spectrum. Like many other branch newsletters the *Hounslow Sun* includes exhortations to inactive members of the Branch to liven up by attending meetings and adding their influence to the weight of opinion bearing on the Council. By the light of the new *Sun* we learned that about 10 per cent. of Hounslow Branch members are active at the moment, the rest remaining "in orbit" about that "excited" core. Tempting providence, the newsletter includes the first instalment of a competition in which readers are invited to spot a deliberate mistake. The paper takes its name from the meeting-place of the Branch—the Sun hotel, Hounslow. A letter of good wishes from Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (president of the Society) gives the newsletter a send-off, and we wish it well in its commendable energising purpose.

WRONG VINTAGE: An illustration to "A History of the British Pharmaceutical Conference—The Years 1901 and 1902" (*C. & D.*, September 11, p. 258) appeared with the caption incomplete, and therefore incorrect. The caption should have read: "Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Dundee, 1867, repictured at the time of the 1902 meeting. Picture is reproduced from the *C. & D.*, July 26, 1902, p. 153."

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

WIND OF CHANGE

BY A HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

IN both Great Britain and the United States some experiments that may prove to have a revolutionary effect on the practice of pharmacy in the hospital service are now under way. Their object is to determine the extent to which it is possible to bring the pharmacist into more intimate contact with the treatment of patients. That change, it is felt, would help to reduce the incidence of medication errors and at the same time provide greater opportunities for him to make use of his expert knowledge of drugs and their properties.

The hospital pharmacist is becoming increasingly concerned about medication errors. Legally his responsibility ends when the drug is handed over to the nurse for administration to the patient. He is under no obligation to ensure that a medicine containing sugar is not administered to a diabetic or to draw the prescriber's attention to the dangers that may arise from the administration of mono-amine oxidase inhibitors together with certain anti-depressant drugs. In recent years, however, he has come to do so as a moral duty, but the scope of his action is severely limited by the traditional division of responsibility, which requires that the doctor should prescribe, the pharmacist dispense and the nurse administer. There is as yet no formal recognition of the fact that the pharmaceutical curriculum now includes instruction in the biological properties of drugs. The pharmacist is still regarded mainly as dispenser of prescriptions and supplier of medicines. His aid is frequently sought informally, but the present system was not designed to take full advantage of the help which he can undoubtedly give. That can only be done by bringing him into the picture *before* the prescription is written. If, therefore, some means could be found of getting him out of his department and on to the wards, he could not only do much to reduce the incidence of medication errors, but at the same time could find an outlet for his expert knowledge, which under the existing regime tends to perish from lack of the opportunity to apply it.

An American Approach to the Subject

In the United States, where the subject of medication errors has perhaps been more extensively studied, one of the most interesting approaches to the problem has been made at the University of Iowa Medical Centre Hospital. There, each floor of about 150 beds is served by a pharmacy substation, which is responsible for all the medication administered to patients within its service area. It is continuously manned around the clock by a pharmacist. Prescriptions written by the medical staff are passed to the substation, where the pharmacist keeps a running record of the medication ordered for each patient. When a dose becomes due he hands it over to the nurse, together with any equipment required for its administration. Only one dose is issued at a time and there are no stock drugs apart from those in the pharmacy substation. So far as is known there are no formal channels of communication between the medical staff and the pharmacist in charge of the substation, but the fact that he is freely accessible makes it more likely that doctors will discuss their problems with him.

In Britain the problem has been tackled somewhat differently at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. It is presumably the custom in Scottish hospitals for the nursing staff to transcribe all in-patient prescriptions on to a requisition on the pharmacy. That arrangement has the undoubted advantage that there is no necessity for the treatment sheet to leave the ward. But the dangers are only too obvious. Apart from possible errors of transcription, the method allows no opportunity for the pharmacist to note overdoses,

or to call the attention of the prescriber to what may be dangerous combinations of drugs. He acts purely as a store-keeper, supplying whatever is ordered by the nurse. At Aberdeen those dangers have been recognised, and it is now suggested that each ward should have its own pharmacist, one pharmacist taking over responsibility for several wards. He is envisaged as a member of the ward team, and the nursing and medical staff would be encouraged to regard him as "their" pharmacist. He would spend a certain amount of his time each day on each of his wards checking prescriptions written by the medical staff and making sure that the drugs required were available in the ward stock. Here again no machinery appears to exist for formal consultation between the medical staff and the ward pharmacist but, as in America, that might be expected to follow from his greater availability. South of the border several experiments with similar objects are already in progress or under consideration.

A Potential Danger

The pharmacy substation and the ward pharmacist are basically variations on the same theme. Both are likely to achieve the main object, namely the elimination or reduction of medication errors, but there is a real danger that that may only be achieved by turning the pharmacist into a low-grade medical auxiliary. The concept of the pharmacy substation makes few, if any, concessions to his claim to be an expert on drugs and their properties. He is obviously envisaged primarily as a dispenser and, though he may be consulted by the medical staff, that is not obligatory. The ward pharmacist would seem to have greater opportunities to fulfil his professional functions, but here again there is a danger that his status as a member of an independent profession may not be fully recognised.

A high proportion of medication errors arise from careless and uninformed prescribing. The large majority of those errors would be eliminated if the pharmacist were present when the decision on treatment was made and the prescription written. He should take his place as a full member of the professional team responsible for all aspects of the treatment of patients. He will, of course, never be allowed to make the decision. That must always remain the responsibility of the doctor. But it would be his job to ensure that all possibilities were taken into account. Once the decision had been taken it would be the pharmacist's duty to ensure that the prescription left no doubt about the drug to be given, the dose or the route of administration. If all the pharmacist does is to follow at a respectful distance behind the doctor, correcting and clarifying his prescriptions he is actually helping to perpetrate the present division of responsibility, and at the same time to postpone the day when doctors are forced to acknowledge the need for professional advice from the pharmacist.

In these circumstances it is important that any chief pharmacist who may at present be considering experiments along similar lines, either on his own initiative or in response to overtures made by the medical or nursing staff, should tread very carefully indeed. He should bear in mind that pharmacy is no longer the handmaiden of medicine, and the pharmacist not a medical auxiliary. If pharmaceutical help is required to eliminate or reduce medication errors it can best be provided by including the pharmacist as a full professional member of the ward team. That would ensure that all prescriptions were clearly and precisely written, and so would avoid the need for anyone to go round clearing up ambiguities. The price of assistance should be recognition of the pharmacist's claim to professional status.

It would, of course, be the height of folly to ask for recognition of the pharmacist's *expertise* in the field of drugs and their properties unless the claim could be substantiated in practice. The newly qualified pharmacist is no more an expert than the house officer, but both have been provided with a firm foundation on which to build. The young doctor soon becomes aware of the great gaps in his knowledge during the performance of his daily work. He knows only too well that, unless they are filled by intensive reading, his professional advancement will be seriously hindered. He is working in a field where knowledge is expanding at an unprecedented rate and failure to keep up to date will not be tolerated.

Unfortunately the pharmacist has no such incentives. The present division of responsibility for medication provides little opportunity for him to use much of the knowledge gained during his academic course and inevitably it tends to wither and die from stagnation. Most pharmacists know less rather than more pharmacology five years after qualification simply because the greater part of their daily work can be performed quite adequately without it. In those circumstances the pharmacist can only justify his claim to be an expert on drugs by making a positive effort to improve and extend his knowledge, and without incentives that is not easy. Without doubt the best stimulus would be the need to use it constantly, and it is difficult to imagine anything more effective than making him a full member of the team that decided on treatment. Here, away from his reference books, he would be expected to expound his subject expertly and intelligently. The embarrassment that would ensue from his inability to do so would ensure that he took steps to remedy his deficiencies.

It would therefore seem that the future holds two possibilities for the hospital pharmacist. He could, without any real opposition from the medical or nursing staffs, become a technician with responsibility for "tidying up" the doctor's prescribing but with no authority to alter or amend without consent. Alternatively he could seek recognition as a full member of the professional team. To achieve that would be much more difficult, because the idea would be implacably opposed by both the medical and nursing professions. Nevertheless the ultimate rewards would well justify a determined struggle.

Any Business Questions?

Are directors subject to graduated pension deductions, please? I thought they only applied to employees.

GRADUATED pension payments apply to all employed persons whether directors or not unless they are contracted out of the scheme. At the same time, directors of small companies who are controlling directors are exempt since they are treated as self-employed.

I have heard that now that corporation tax has been introduced, capital allowances in respect of shop fittings are worth less. Is this right, please, and if so, what does it mean?

YES, it is correct. Capital allowances are deducted before charging income tax and profits tax. With income tax at 8s. 3d. in the £1, the rate is 4½ per cent., and taking profits tax at 15 per cent., the total is 56½ per cent. Corporation tax is unlikely to exceed 40 per cent., so that if your company was liable to profits tax, the allowances are worth 16½ per cent. less, and if it was liable only to income tax because of the smallness of profits, the allowances in question are worth 1½ per cent. less.

If I take goods out of trading stock for my own use, how should I treat this in my books, please?

You should bring the cost of the goods into credit as a sale in your books, so cancelling out the cost of acquisition. For tax purposes you will be required to include the market value of the goods that you take in this way. That has the effect of taxing you as if you had made a profit by selling the goods to yourself, so that where you use goods in that way you should endeavour to buy them separately and never bring them into your stock at all.

I believe that chattels sold for less than £1,000 are

exempt from capital gains tax. I have four pieces of valuable china which are really a set and together are worth more than £1,000, but separately are worth less. If I sell them separately, am I exempt, please?

IF you sell the assets separately to the same person at different times, you are not exempt. You will be treated as if you had sold them all at the same time, though the tax charged may relate to different years.

NEW BOOKS

Ailments and Remedies

Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. 8 x 5 in. Pp. 124. 8s.

"THIS book is concerned with common ailments which most people treat without the help of a doctor" the foreword informs the reader. "It is an attempt to restore some balance between the temptation to seek medical advice for every minor complaint and the temptation to dismiss the symptoms of a serious illness as trivial . . . to counteract antagonising pressure on family doctors, to advocate intelligent self-medication." In the pages that follow, those intentions are ably fulfilled for the intelligent reader, to whom advice is offered on everything from acne and allergy to warts and worms. Many advertisers' claims are dismissed for one reason or another and the ailing patient is directed to the nearest pharmacy in search of the cheapest "standard" preparation, be it sodium chloride compound mixture or ung. aquos. The reader is first taken through the tangle of medicines and poisons legislation (and must surely ask himself the necessity of some points) and is made fully aware of his rights in law should a pharmacist fail to comply with his obligations under the Food and Drugs or Sale of Goods Acts. Ailments are considered in three chapters headed "The body as a whole," "Mainly for women," and "From head to toe," with a final chapter on the health and welfare services. While there is a great deal on what the pharmacist *must* do, there is little on what he *can* do to guide the customer intent on self-medication. The whole is contained in the statement that when approached to prescribe, "The conscientious pharmacist will know when to refuse a sale and when to advise a visit to the doctor. In other cases he will dispense what he considers the appropriate preparation and sell it, unbranded . . . and identified by a code number." However, the devotees of this book will give the pharmacist little opportunity to offer advice—they will be too busy ordering the "standard preparation" (which they are warned to expect to receive in a paper bag instead of a solid container in some cases "this would not matter much in the case of some pills, but would when you buy an ointment"! Obviously the authors have little regard for the pharmacist's place as a half-way counsellor between self-medication and full professional medical advice. Nor do they seem to accept that it is advisable for most people to seek some confirmation of the suitability of their chosen medicament. A case for more determined public relations by pharmacists, no doubt.

A PHARMACIST'S ANTHOLOGY AN EFFECTIVE PICK-ME-UP

From *My Moorland Patients* by R. W. S. Bishop

IS there any wonder that many country doctors degenerate into drunken doctors [the author was writing of a period in the past] in a county like Yorkshire? For many hours of a long night miles away from home in the depths of winter one may be tied up at a farmhouse waiting patiently for the hatching of a moorchick. Peat fires give out a delightful smell but not much heat, and it is not always easy to keep warm by them. The father, full of the traditional hospitality, possibly begins wetting the baby's head hours before its arrival, and is soon jovial and convivial. If there is a little anxiety, all the more reason to combat it. He, of course, presses and expects you to join him, and it requires some strength of will to refuse. For my own reputation's sake I made it a firm rule never to touch a drop of alcohol till the babe was safely in the world. On the long bitterly cold drives in winter I was often kindly invited to have "summat warming." The teetotalers may protest as much as they like, but there is no pick-me-up so effective as a whisky and soda when one is thoroughly jaded after a hard day's work and too tired to eat. Worries vanish.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPRIETARIES

Committee's second list

THE Standing Joint Committee on the Classification of Proprietary Preparations has issued a second list of preparations classified on the basis of the new categories, which may be summarised as follows:—
Monograph—Preparations that are virtually identical to those described in the standard works of reference.
Categories A1, A2 and A3—Preparations that the Committee regard as acceptable.
Categories B1 and B2—Preparations that the Committee regard as unacceptable on the grounds of efficacy (B1) or toxicity (B2).

PROPRIETARY	CATEGORY
Achromycin capsules	M.
Achromycin intramuscular injection	M.
Achromycin intravenous injection	M.
Achromycin paediatric drops	A.1.
Achromycin powder for oral suspension	A.1.
Achromycin syrup	M.
Achromycin tablets	M.
Achromycin V capsules	A.1.
Achromycin V paediatric drops	A.1.
Achromycin V syrup	A.1.
Acne-Aid bar	Toilet preparation*
Airbron	A.2.
Albamycin T. capsules	A.3.
Albamycin T. paediatric drops	A.3.
Allpyral inhalant allergen extracts	B.2.*
Allpyral pollen allergen extracts	B.2.*
Ambramycin capsules	M.
Ambramycin suspension	M.
ANP 235	B.2.*
Arobon	A.3.
Aserbine	A.3.
Aureomycin capsules	M.
Aureomycin syrup	A.2.
Beogex	A.3.
Bydolax capsules	A.2.
Bydolax suppositories	A.2.
Bydolax syrup	A.2.
Cardiacap	A.1.
Cardiacap A.	A.3.
Davenol	A.3.
Deanase injection	A.2.
Dimyrl	A.2.
Drenison with neomycin	A.3.
Eledon	Food
Epodyl	A.2.
Inderal	A.2.
Indorm	A.2.
Lasix	A.2.
Ledermycin aqueous drops	A.1.
Ledermycin capsules	M.
Ledermycin syrup	A.1.
Ledermycin tablets	A.1.
Mytsteclin capsules	A.3.
Mytsteclin syrup	A.3.
Mytsteclin tablets	A.3.
Neutrogena	Toilet preparation
Pilatium bar	Toilet preparation*
Polycrol	A.3.
Constan	A.2.
Idros	A.1.
Igmamycin syrup	A.3.
teclin capsules	M.
teclin tablets	M.
Terra-Bron	A.3.
Terramycin capsules	A.1.
Terramycin intramuscular injection	M.
Terramycin intravenous injection	M.
Terramycin paediatric drops	A.1.
Terramycin suspension	A.1.
Terramycin syrup	A.1.

Terramycin tablets	M.
Tetracyn capsules	M.
Tetracyn intramuscular injection	M.
Tetracyn intravenous injection	M.
Tetracyn paediatric drops	A.1.
Tetracyn tablets	M.
Tetracyn P capsules	A.2.
Tetracyn SF capsules	A.3.
Tetralysal capsules	A.2.
Tetralysal injection	A.2.

Trenimon	A.2.
Vortel	B.2.
Zeasorb	Toilet preparation*

* Manufacturers have appealed against the decision in these cases.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In LONDON during April 1,525,563 prescriptions (1,008,742 forms) were dispensed at a total cost of £710,947 (an average total cost per prescription of 111·85d.).

INTERNATIONAL AEROSOL CONGRESS

Meeting in Milan

A SCORE of papers were presented at the third International Aerosol Congress held in Milan, Italy, September 21-26. MESSRS. D. B. CAHILL and H. R. HEARN (Metal Box Co., Ltd.), presented a statistical survey of the aerosol market in Europe. They predicted that the consumption of aerosols in Europe alone could well increase from the present figure of 525 millions to 2,300 millions in the course of the next ten years. The statistics reflected different national attitudes towards hygiene—among other things that the Germans bought 69 per cent. of their aerosols for themselves and only 5 per cent. for freshening their homes. That compares oddly with Britain, where men, particularly, are slow to accept the personal deodorant, but where the percentage of air fresheners for the home is three times the German figure.

Pyrethrum Aerosols

MESSRS. G. D. GLYNNE JONES and A. J. S. WEANING (Kenya Pyrethrum Board) presented a paper on the formulation and activity of water-based aerosols containing pyrethrum, pointing out that initial attempts to produce water-based aerosols had failed owing to the coarse droplet size produced (above 30 microns). During the past three years, however, a number of highly successful water-based insecticidal aerosols have emerged in the United States and it was estimated that during the current summer season over 75 per cent. of the insecticidal aerosols on sale in the U.S. and 30 per cent. in the United Kingdom would be of the water-based variety. Pyrethrum was, in

fact, one of the most discussed subjects in Milan.

A paper by MESSRS. R. M. MUMFORD and A. SIMPSON (Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd.) on "Aerosol Safety with particular Reference to Flammability" attracted a good deal of interest. Summarising their paper, the authors were able to report that, even though the industry had expanded greatly in the past two years, the safety record was still exceptionally good. They emphasised the importance to each national association of setting up an accident committee to collect and analyse data on accidents. They also hoped to see emerge a coherent, logical and definitive recommended code of practice and a greater degree of uniformity between the regulations for each country.

An exhibition held in conjunction with the congress was dominated by plant, machinery, propellents, containers and valves rather than by aerosol-packaged products. Two British companies engaged in healthy competition for the world market in pyrethrum were prominent at the exhibition, Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd. selling for the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, and Stafford Allen & Sons purchasing the New Guinea flowers from the Australian administration, guaranteeing the highland farmer a cash crop for the first time.

A mural on the British Manufacturers' Association stand had been decorated entirely by aerosol paints. On one day the artist flew to Milan to demonstrate his technique and virtually "stopped the show."



PERFUMERY COMPOUNDS IN AEROSOLS: A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., and W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., shared the Albright & Wilson Group stand at the third international aerosol exhibition at Milan. Messrs. Stafford Allen introduced their new New Guinea pyrethrum and found enthusiasm for it amongst buyers from Europe, America and Africa. At the Abrac technical service counter a range of aerosol products for cosmetic and household preparations was displayed.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers, or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, OCTOBER 6: There was a little more activity among CRUDE DRUGS during the week but the amount was still well below what used to be expected at this time of the year.

TWO of the BALSAMS—CANADA and PERU—are extremely short on the spot and with no offers from origin, the prices asked by holders are considerably higher than recently. MENTHOL values, which have been creeping upwards during the past few weeks, advanced by 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1b., according to source, to a new level of 34s. 1b., duty paid (34s. 6d. for Brazilian). Indian produce was mostly unchanged but CELERY SEED fell 5s. cwt. both on the spot and forward. PEPPERS were firm in view of the uncertain Indonesian situation. West Indian NUTMEGS were threepence 1b. dearer. Scarcity of SENEGA at origin boosted prices by one shilling per lb. for shipment and by sixpence on the spot. IPECACUANHA, white SQUILL and CALUMBA ROOT were slightly lower.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, Ceylon CITRONELLA prices continued to ease but PEPPERMINT advanced by threepence 1b. in the case of Chinese and by ninepence for Brazilian. American (*Piperita*) and SPEARMINT were also dearer.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Prices below may be subject to temporary import surcharge.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton, in bulk: B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID.—One-ton lots, 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID.—SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £65 18s. per ton in hessian bags or £64 18s. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharges for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CARMINE.—One-cwt. lots are 180s. per lb.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4 cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent. All less 7s. cwt. if in bags.

FUMARIC ACID.—Food grade in 5-cwt. lots is 227s. to 234s. per cwt. according to container.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 11s. 9d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 11s. 6d.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. to 4s. 7d. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles' from 4s. 9d. to 5s. 4d.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—B.P.C., 1959, 15s. 5d. per kilo; 50 per cent., 19s. 3d.

LACTIC ACID.—B.P. 4s. 7d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 2d. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, £270 per ton for under 1-ton lots; 12-winchesters, 2s. 9d. per lb.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

METHYL TESTOSTERONE.—Per kilo, £95.

NEOMYCIN.—SULPHATE, B.P., 590s. per kilo; 5-kilos, 550s. per kilo.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton: 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

OXALIC ACID.—Manufacturers' rates for 4-ton lots, £153 per ton.

PARACETAMOL.—One-ton lots are now 10s. 2d. per ton.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE.—B.P.C. is 1s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton lots; 1s. 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt.

PARALDEHYDE.—B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—One-cwt. 9s. per lb.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 9d.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.—B.P. (s.g. 1.750) drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

PHYSOSTIGMINE.—Per oz. for 4-oz. lots: ALKALOID, 476s.; SALICYLATE, 321s.; SULPHATE, 411s.

PIPERAZINE.—Less than 50 kilos are: ADIPATE, 10s. 3d. per kilo; CITRATE, 18s. 6d.; HEXAHYDRATE, 13s. 3d.; PHOSPHATE, 20s. 6d.; TARTRATE, 19s. 6d.

POTASH SULPHURATE.—Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 6s. 11d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE.—(Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt., 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM BROMATE.—In 5-cwt. lots, 5s. 3d. per lb.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE.—50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE.—Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—Pellets, B.P., 9s. 2d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE.—Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE.—Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of POWDER, 8s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE.—1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

PYROGALLIC ACID.—One-cwt. pure crystals, 27s. 9d. per lb.

SANTONIN.—5-kilo lots, 320s. per kilo.

SULPHUR.—(Per ton). SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £60; TECHNICAL, £57 10s.; GROUND, £21 to £26; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £120; ROLL, £28 to £30. All ex store.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Ninence to 1s. 2½d. per lb. in winchesters.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 8s. 9d.

TARTARIC ACID.—(In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID.—Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9 4 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

Ethyl Alcohol

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL, 95.5 per cent., 74.5 o.p., from 3s. 11d. to 4s. 1d. for same quantities: the special high strength (99.9 per cent., 75.2 o.p.), from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 8d. (in drums) for 1,000-40 gall. lots. DOUBLY RECTIFIED ALCOHOL (S.V.R.), 95.8 per cent., 68 o.p., from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 11d. R.R. ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL (re-rectified), 99.7 per cent., 75 o.p., 8s. per proof-gall. net (for 40-gall. drums).

FERMENTATION grades in tank wagon lots per proof gall:—

ETHYL ALCOHOL: (95 per cent. Gay Lussac, 66 overproof): where the minimum delivery is 2,500 bulk gall. or over, 3s. 7d.; 1,500, 3s. 8d.; 500, 3s. 9d. Prices exclusive of duty.

SYNTHETIC grades (supplied only to buyers authorised by Customs and Excise to buy duty free) 95 per cent., from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.; 99.5 per cent., 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. bulk deliveries.

Methylated Spirit

INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 61 o.p., 500 gall. and over, 5s. 1d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 6d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 5s. 11½d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 5½d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 6s. 11½d. Strength 64 o.p., halfpenny per gall. more than the above rates: 66 o.p. (B.P.), one penny more: 68 o.p., 3½d. more with 74 o.p. at 5s. 10½d.; 6s. 3½d.; 6s. 9d.; 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. for similar quantities. Tank wagon delivery is 2d. per gall. off list price—minimum 500 gall. For industrial methylated spirit of perfumery grade, prices are from 6s. 6d. (tank wagon), for 500 gall. to 8s. 0½d. (10 gall. drums) for 64 o.p.

METHYLATORS' rates per bulk gall. in Great Britain are as follows:

MINERALISED METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 64 o.p. in one delivery 500 gall. upwards, 5s. 5½d. in drums; 100 gall. and under 500 gall., 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.

PYRIDINISED INDUSTRIAL METHYLATED SPIRIT: Strength 66 o.p., 500 gall. and over, tank wagon delivery, 5s. 3½d.; 500 gall. in 40-gall. drums, 5s. 5½d.; 100 gall. and under 500 gall. (in drums), 5s. 10½d.; 40 gall. and under 100 gall., 6s. 4d.; 10 gall. and under 40 gall., 6s. 10d.; 5 gall. and under 10 gall., 7s. 4d.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot, Spanish, *napellus*, 2s. 4d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.

AGAR. — Kobé No. 1, 13s. per lb. in bond; shipment, 13s., c.i.f. Spanish scarce on the spot at 15s. 3d., duty paid.

ALOE. — Cape primes and Curaçao, 265s. per cwt. spot. Shipment, 250s. c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese, STAR, 145s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 115s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.; CANADA: small lots at 26s. 6d. and 35s., spot. COPAIBA: B.P.C. spot, 12s. nominal. PERU: 29s. to 30s., spot; no shipment offers, TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 31s.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 5s. 6d. per lb., nominal, spot. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb. Stocks at origin exhausted.

CALAMUS. — Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CALUMBA. — Root is offered at 155s. per cwt. spot.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder for shipment, 5s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 6s. 6d., duty paid.

CARDAMOMS. — Alleppy greens sold at 26s. per lb. on the spot; shipment, 24s., c.i.f. Prime seed, 30s. 3d., c.i.f., no spot.

CASSIA. — *Lignea*, whole shipment, 210s., c.i.f.; selected bazar, 200s., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Zanzibar, spot 440s. per cwt. Mombasa not quoted.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment: new crop, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese, spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s., c.i.f.; nominal. Continental, 10s., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 85s. spot and shipment; peeled, 210s. spot; African, spot, 245s. per cwt. nominal; October, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 410s., shipment, not quoted, Cochin, spot, 320s.; shipment, 300s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 162s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 152s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, spot, 120s. to 125s.; and medium amber, 110s. to 115s.; Argentine, 115s. to 117s.; Canadian, 175s. to 180s.; Mexican spot, 20s. to 125s.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 55s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 57s. 6d. Costa Rican, 71s. spot; shipment, 69s., c.i.f. Colombian, 56s. 6d., spot, shipment, 55s., c.i.f.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

KOLA NUTS. — African spot, 7d. per lb.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums. Commercial grades from 1s. 9½d.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LINSEED. — Whole, 72s. 6d. per cwt.; crushed, 110s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot offered at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f.

MACE. — Whole pale blade, 14s. per lb. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 28s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 30s., in bond, 34s. duty paid. Brazilian for shipment, not quoted; spot, 34s. 6d., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot nominally £255 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, 80's, 9s. 9d.; sound unassorted, 7s. 3d. East Indian for shipment, 80's, 9s. 6d., c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochin, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PAPAIN. — East African No. 1, 21s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. with Ceylon about the same price.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak spot from 3s. 11d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 3d., spot, nominal; shipment, 3s. 0½d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available; shipment, 375s., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi*, 250s., spot; shipment, 230s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA. — For shipment, 135s. per cwt. c.i.f.; spot, 135s.

RHUBARB. — Manufacturing grades offered, at from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., other grades cleared spot and forward.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, spot, 625s. per lb.; Rio, 600s.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE. — Spanish, 240s., duty paid. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 165s., spot quoted. CELERY. — Indian now quoted at 200s., spot; shipment, 185s., c.i.f. CORIANDER. — Moroccan, 63s., duty paid sellers; shipment, Moroccan, 53s. 6d., c.i.f.; Rumanian whole, current crop, 60s., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Moroccan, 330s., in bond. SYRIAN, 320s., in bond; shipment, Moroccan, 325s., c.i.f. DILL. — Indian unchanged at 125s., spot; shipment, 97s. 6d., c.i.f. FENNEL. — Chinese, 130s., duty paid; Indian, 165s.; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK. Moroccan on spot is 50s., duty paid with no buying interest; shipment, 43s. 6d., c.i.f. quoted. MUSTARD. — English new crop now available with sellers quoting from 75s. to 85s.

SENEGA. — Spot, 20s. per lb.; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot: Prime No. 1, 2s.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 1s., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked, 1s. 8d. to 2s. as to quality; spot, manufacturing, 1s. 1d.; shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked from 7s. to 8s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 6d., c.i.f.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian, spot, 160s. per cwt.; shipment, 140s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM. — Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STYRAX. — Spot, 13s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 13s. 3d., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH. — Ribbon, No. 1, £175 per cwt.; No. 2, £160.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 125s. per cwt.; shipment, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Indian, spot, 240s. per cwt.; no shipment offers.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import charge.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 409s.; Sudanese, spot, 400s., in bond; shipment, 390s., c.i.f. CANDELLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 310s.; shipment, 275s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 620s.; shipment, 565s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 2s. 5d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND. — Spanish sweet oil is 6s. 6d. per lb. spot. Forward, 7s. 3d.

AMBER. — Rectified on the spot, 2s. per lb.

BERGAMOT. — Spot quotations for best oil are about 170s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot from 16s. 6d.; shipment, 16s., c.i.f.

CALAMUS. — Spot from 70s. to 100s. per lb. as to origin.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 9d. lb., duty paid.

CEDARWOOD. — American from 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; East African, 7s. 6d.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 8d.; shipment, 4s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 4s. 6d., in bond and 4s. 5d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 3d., c.i.f. and spot.

LAVENDER. — French from 50s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 30s. to 40s. per lb. as to quality. Replacements quoted per lb. as to quality. New crop, forward delivery quoted around 50s. per lb.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 10s. per lb.; shipment, 9s., c.i.f.

NUTMEG. — East Indian B.P. oil is about 40s. per lb. English distilled, 80s.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £235-£240 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port, Tunisian, £255 to £270 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton ex wharf.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 50s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, 54s.

PATCHOULI. — Penang forward is nominally 75s. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, from 73s. in bond.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 14s. 6d. per lb. duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment, 11s. c.i.f.; spot, 11s. 3d. Brazilian not quoted for shipment; spot, 13s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 60s.; new crop forward, 82s. 6d. American, 37s. to 38s. per lb. as to make.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 225s. per lb. and imported, 35s.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 30s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 10s.; *abietis*, 16s

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE. — Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb., spot.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT. — American oil on the spot, 55s. to 60s. per lb.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 46s. per lb.

THYME. — Spot, 30s. per lb. for 45-50 per cent.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. to 90s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 5: QUININE is reportedly very tight, with little or no material being offered to the United States market for spot sale and even long time contract customers are receiving less than half of the original contracted requirements. Among ESSENTIAL OILS, Indian CELERY SEED and Formosan CITRONELLA are a shade softer, but BERGAMOT is firmer.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 22
For all goods (1)

PANORSIL, 868,991, by Société des Usines Chimiques Rhone-Poulenc, 22 Avenue Montaigne, Paris, 8, France.

For preparations (not for internal use) for testing the presence of blood in the urine (1)

OCCUTEST, B862,529, by Ames Co., Inc., Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A.

For chemical products used in industry (1)

PLASTILUBE, 876,391, by Price's (Bromborough), Ltd., Bromborough Pool, nr. Birkenhead, Ches.

For chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; and manures (1)

AQUINOL, 878,929, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, S.E.1.

For perfumes; non-medicated toilet and cosmetic preparations, essential oils, hair lotions and soaps (3)

CALINE, 865,519, by Jean Patou, Parfumeur, Paris, 8, France.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) and washing preparations, none being perfumed (3)

POLYNOL, 874,948, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For all goods, but not including essential oils (3)

SATURN, 874,949, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For all goods, but not including perfumes, perfumed toilet preparations or perfumed soaps or essential oils (3)

FLOX, 874,950, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

MAYA, B874,954, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For soaps, perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

MANYANA, 876,705, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For preparations for the hair (3)

MARIO, B877,458, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches.

For perfumes, eau-de-Colognes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos and soaps (3)

QUIFRESH, 879,083, by Ed. Geistlich Sohne, A.G., für Chemische Industrie, Lucerne, Switzerland.

For detergents (not for use in industrial and manufacturing processes) (3)

CONKER, 880,337, by Deb Chemical Proprietaries, Ltd., Belper, Derbyshire.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, soaps, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

Device with words THE SAINT, 880,329, by Leslie Charteris, London, W.C.1.

For herbicides (5)

ROGUE, 866,063, by Monsanto Co., St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.

For all goods (5)

Device with letter P and word PIERREL, B865,596, by Pierrel, S.p.A., Milan, Italy.

Device with letters DFE, B875,727, by Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, 11, Scotland.

Device with word GULF, 863,029, by Gulf Oil (Great Britain), Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For medicated pomades; medicated preparations for the scalp; and deodorants for personal use (5)

DANDIE, 866,234, by Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., London, W.1.

For manganese oxides for use as prophylactic additives to animal foodstuffs (5)

ALMA, 33, B869,565, by Société Européenne des Derivés du Manganèse, S.A.-Sedema, Ixelles-Brussels, Belgium.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and instruments, and parts and fittings (9)

TOETALL, 880,039, INDUSTAR, HELIOS, 880,042-43, NARCISSUS, 880,084, LUCH, 880,089, by Technical & Optical Equipment, Ltd., London, W.2.

For anaesthetic instruments and apparatus, and parts and fittings (10)

FLUOXAIR, 879,233, by Cypraine, Ltd., Haworth, nr. Keighley, Yorks.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," September 22.

Basically substituted triazolindines, processes for their manufacture and pharmaceutical preparations containing them. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,008,849.

Poly-p-benzamide, poly-p-benzsulphonamide and process for the preparations thereof. Monsanto Co., 1,008,854.

1-aryl-perchloro-2-aza-2-alkenes. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,008,856.

Dyeing hair. Therachemie Chemisch Therapeutische G.m.b.H., 1,008,858.

Hernia controlling truss. H. G. Enterprises, 1,008,885.

N-methyl-hydroxylamine sulphate. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., 1,008,909.

Ampoule member for a hypodermic syringe. Penicillin-Gesellschaft Daelsberg & Co., 1,008,915.

Fluorinated bisalkylketenes and their preparation. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., 1,008,919.

Photographic cameras. Optische Industrie "De Oude Delft," N.V., 1,008,985.

Production of hydrogen peroxide. L. H. Dawsey, 1,009,011.

Fulvene derivatives and method of making them. McNeil Laboratories, Inc., 1,009,012.

Benzothiadiazine compound. R. Hurmer and J. Vernin, 1,009,013.

Compounds containing nitro- and ethionylamino groups and process for preparing them. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 1,009,014.

Substituted imidazolidinones. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., 1,009,015.

Production of sugar esterborate complexes and sugar esters. Economics Laboratory, Inc., 1,009,018.

Enzymatic production of 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., 1,009,028.

Synergistic antibacterial compositions. Procter & Gamble Co., 1,009,032.

Process for the partial halogenation of b-tri-hydrogen-n-tiorganoborazoles. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,009,033.

Preparation of 3-chlorocapro lactam. Merck & Co., Inc., 1,009,042.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from November 3.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company. R.O.—Registered Office

EAST ANGLIAN COSMETIC LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Directors: Roderique W. Douglas, Ralph R. Edwards, R.O.; Offices above "The Trumpet," St. Stephen's Street, Norwich.

G. B. FROST, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and consulting chemists, etc. Directors: George T. B. Frost and Roberta E. M. Frost, Margaret J. Frost, R.O.; 9 Crathie Road, Eltham Road, London, S.E.12.

J. S. JAMES & SON (ABERYSTWYTH), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. To acquire the business carried on at Aberystwyth as "J. S. James & Son"; carry on business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: John S. James, M.P.S., and Martha A. James, Oakleigh, Loveden Road, Aberystwyth, John O. James and Margaret James.

MAYVIL CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, etc. Subscribers: Sidney Feldman, 13 Clifton Gardens, London, N.15, and B. Matz.

ROSS ORDISH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Donald A. Ross, William G. Ordish, R.O.; 1 Stanley Street, Liverpool, 1.

HARVEY PETERS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.). Capital £100. Subscribers: Harold L. Goodman, 121 Kingsway, London, W.C.2, Irene Harding, Harvey Peters, M.P.S., and Ronald Brown, M.P.S.

ELISA SHERRIFFE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of cosmetics, etc. Subscribers: Shirley Hart and Averil Hart, R.O.; 30 City Road, London, E.C.1.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

BAYER Products Co., Surbiton, Surrey, have produced for distribution to customers a second leaflet on the theme "Consult Your Chemist: He Knows." The leaflet deals with preparations for baby and all the family. A counter showcard is also available.

PRESS ADVERTISING

CHESEBROUGH-PONDS, LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10: Q-Tips. In mother and baby magazines and nursing journals.

FYLDE LABORATORIES, LTD., Kent Street, Preston, Lancs: Fleryjack. In evening papers.

INTER-PAN, LTD., 45 Mount Street, London, W.1: Pan instant spray shampoo. In Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Flair and Vanity Fair.

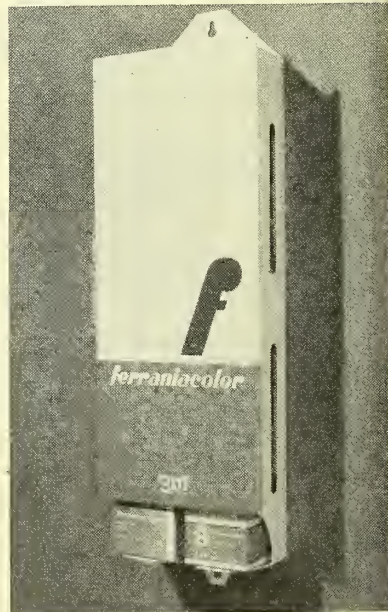
P & M-WARRICK, Penarth Street, London, S.E.15: Megsazones. In News of the World, People Sunday Mirror, Sunday Express and Sunday Mail.

PIFCO, LTD., Watling Street, Manchester, 4: Pifco hair dryers, hair curlers, and vibrator massager. In News of the World, Sunday Express, Sunday Post, Sunday News, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Flair and Vanity Fair.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL, LTD., 205 Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1: Cuticura products. In Daily Mirror, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Woman Weekly, Woman and Home, Mother, Parent Nursing Mirror, True Story and True Romances.

RAYETTE BEAUTY PRODUCTS, LTD., Slough, Bucks: Aqua-Net hair spray. In Boyfriend, Fabulous Flair, Honey, She, Vanity Fair, Woman's Mirror and Woman's Own.

RIMMEL, LTD., 140 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1: Rimmel Beauty on a Budget. In Woman, Woman's Mirror, True Story, True Romances, Woman's Journal, Modern Woman, Woman's Realm, She, Housewife, Everywoman, Honey, Photoplay and Woman Story. During October, November and December.



FILM "DISPENSER": A bright new "dispenser" designed to hold twenty packs of Ferraniacolor 35-mm. or 8-mm. film. The unit fixes neatly to the wall and works on the gravity feed principle. Made of metal and finished in stove enamel, its face is white at the top with a blue "F," and red at the base with white lettering; it is available free with order for twenty packs of the colour film. Further details from sales promotion department of photographic products, 3M Co., Ltd., 3M House Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, October 11

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY MANAGEMENT, Bonnington hotel, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. H. W. Tomski (director of the Institute) on "Aims and Objects of the Institute," and E. A. Jensen on "Stock Problems and Profit."

NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Coronation room, Wedgwood restaurant, Abington Street, Northampton, at 8 p.m. Professor A. H. Beckett (head of school of pharmacy, Chelsea College of Science and Technology) on "The Route from Witch Doctor to Modern Drug."

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 64 St. James's Street, Nottingham, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. T. G. Booth (senior lecturer in pharmaceuticals, Bradford Institute of Technology) on "A Pharmacy Practice Research Unit."

SOUTH-EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Yorkshire Grey ballroom, London, S.E.9, at 8 p.m. Dinner and dance in aid of the Benevolent Fund.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Community centre, Kings Langley. Wine tasting, arranged by John Harvey & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. Formulation of Branch resolutions.

Tuesday, October 12

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, "The Fletcher," at 8 p.m. Formulation of Branch resolutions.

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Eagle hotel, 73 Hollybush Hill, London, E.11, at 8 p.m. Address by Mr. S. W. Day (head buyer, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.).

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Harveys Restaurant, Guildford, at 7.45 p.m. Film "Chronic Bronchitis" (Lederle Laboratories division, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd.).

HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Havelock hotel, Station Road, Harrow, at 8 p.m. Mr. S. Bull on "English Cheeses."

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. B. S. Neumann (Fuller's Earth Union, Ltd.) on "Rheological Properties of Powders."

SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Victoria hotel, Sheffield, at 8 p.m. Discussion with Dr. J. C. Parkinson (assistant secretary of the Society) on "Current Pharmaceutical Affairs."

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Bell-house hotel, Beaconsfield, at 7.15 p.m. Dinner and dance.

Wednesday, October 13

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Postgraduate medical centre, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. Mr. J. Verdon on "Haematuria."

DUBLIN SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF IRELAND and SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, University College, Dublin, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. M. F. Grunden on "Synthesis and Biogenesis of Alkaloids."

EPSOM AND SUTTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Worcester hotel, Worcester Park, at 8 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Queen's hotel, George Street, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. W. Taylor (Lanston Products, Ltd.) on "Surgical Hosiery."

ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ryde Castle hotel, Ryde, at 7.30 p.m. Mlle. Grac. on "Retail Pharmacy in France as a Woman Proprietor." (Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission lecture).

PORTSMOUTH PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, PORTSMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Curzon Rooms, Waterloo-ville, Hants, at 7.30 p.m. Reunion dinner.

READING BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Road Research Track, Crowthorne, Berks, at 2 p.m. Visit to Road Research Laboratories. (Visitors' day tickets from Branch secretary).

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dolphin hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. B. J. Thomas on "Drug Addiction and the Pharmacist."

WESTERN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Great Western Royal hotel, Paddington Station, London, W.2, at 7.30 p.m. A speaker from Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry on "Medicine in Focus."

Thursday, October 14

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Three Tuns hotel, Durham, at 8 p.m. A speaker from Rapidol, Ltd., on "Hair Dyeing and Tinting."

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and WEST HAM ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACISTS, Visit to Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. Coach leaves Barking at 1.10 p.m. (cost 7s. 6d.).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND), Spa ballroom, Scarborough, Yorks. Annual meeting. Until October 15.

HOUNSLOW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, Hounslow, at 8 p.m. Mr. L. Priest (headquarters staff, Pharmaceutical Society) on "Recent Legislation Affecting the Pharmacist."

MIDLANDS SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY and CAMBRIDGE SUBSECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, Cambridgeshire College of Arts and Technology, Cambridge, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. K. I. Benyon on "Positive Identification of Pesticide Residues" and Mr. K. E. Elgar on "Analysis of Pesticide Residues." (Both speakers from Woodstock Agricultural Research Centre, Shell Research, Ltd.).

Friday, October 15

BLACKPOOL BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Imperial hotel, North Promenade, Blackpool, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. Wright (secretary, N.P.U. group of organisations) on "Ethical and Commercial Aspects of Retail Pharmacy."

MID-SOUTHERN COUNTIES SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY and PORTSMOUTH CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Portsmouth College of Technology, at 7 p.m. Dr. V. Petrow on "Fertility Control by Steroidal Compounds."

Sunday, October 17

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY MANAGEMENT, Penns Hall hotel, Penns Lane, Walmley, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, at 2.30 p.m. Mr. H. W. Tomski (director of the Institute) on "Aims and Objects of the Institute," and S. W. Kipling on "Towards Developing Your Marketing Concept."

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, Piccadilly hotel, Manchester, at 3.30 p.m. Social meeting. Afternoon tea (ticket only, cost 6s., obtainable from the secretary).

Courses and Conferences

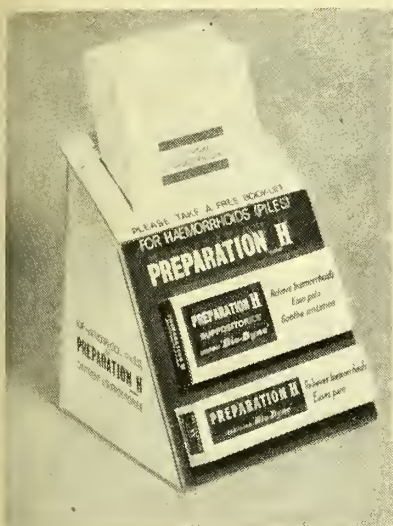
GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, King's Arms hotel, Godalming, at 7.30 p.m., January 10, 1966, commencing course of seven fortnightly lectures on retail pharmacy management. Fee £2 2s. Further information from Mr. J. L. Hodder, 12 Stoughton Road, Guildford, Surrey.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY, CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Course of lectures on recent advances in medicinal chemistry, January 18 to March 8, 1966. Further information should be obtained from the senior lecturer in charge of pharmacy extension studies at the College, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, Conference on health of shift workers, Rembrandt hotel, London, S.W.7, November 17.

Advance Information

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION, ski camp, Grantown-on-Spey, Morays, December 27, 1965, to January 3, 1966. Details from Mr. G. M. Burness, 18 South Grampian Circle, Garden City, Aberdeen.



PRESS MENTION: National Press advertising for Preparation "H" ointment and suppositories marketed by International Chemical Co., Ltd., Chenies Street, London, W.C.1, now includes mention of a free booklet titled "All About Haemorrhoids." Point-of-sale material (illustrated) containing supplies of that booklet is available from the company's representatives, or direct.

PUBLICATIONS

Booklets and Leaflets

BRITISH CELLOPHANE, LTD., 9 Henrietta Place, London, W.1: "Multi-packaging with BCL Shrink-films" (20-p. booklet).

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., Ash Grove, London, E.8: "Perfume compounds for aerosols" (booklet produced for the third International Aerosol Exhibition).

W. C. HOLMES & CO., LTD., P.O. Box No. B.7, Turnbridge, Huddersfield, Yorks: "Positive displacement air blowers, type RBS" (folder and leaflets).

JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.: 1965 retail catalogue, second edition (pp. 52, price 9d.).

JOHNSONS OF HENDON, LTD., Hendon Way, Hendon, London, N.W.4: "Johnson test and indicator papers and their application" (12-p. booklet).

PHOTOPIA, LTD., Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs.: 1965 retail catalogue, autumn and winter edition (pp. 96, price 1s. post free).

WESTBROOK LANOLIN CO., subsidiary of Woolcombers, Ltd., Daisy Bank, Duckworth Lane, Bradford, 9, Yorks: Formulary of cosmetics and toilet preparations, section E.P., "Preparations for the eyes" (4-p. booklet).

Catalogues and Lists

RALPH N. EMANUEL, LTD., 4 Gasworks Road, Reading, Berks: Catalogue of Alfa Inorganics, Inc., inorganic research chemicals, including organometallics (pp. 128).

SANDERSONS (CHEMISTS), LTD., 23 Boundary Street East, Manchester, 1: Price list of the company's products with pre-paid order card.

DISPLAY MATERIAL

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Chenies Street, London, W.C.1: Following the Minister of Health's recent report on fluoridation, a special merchandising effort is being made for Kolynos fluoride tooth-paste, using display units featuring a montage of "fluoride" Press cuttings.

MAX FACTOR HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES), LTD., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1: "Space saver" revolving "dispenser" for Max Factor eye make-up products (10 in. square by 18½ in. high). Supplied free with initial order for the fully-stocked dispenser.

ORGANON LABORATORIES, LTD., Crown House, London Road, Morden, Surrey: Plastic counter merchandiser holding six bottles of Endocil Cleanse-care.

being taken were
nupramine and the
ation of patients'

or drug side-
er 2, p. 790.)

THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

ACETOHYDROXAMATE: Bacterial uracac inhibitor with therapeutic potential in hyperammonaemic states. *Nature*, October 2, p. 46.

ORAL IRON-THERAPY. New preparations for. *Lancet*, October 2, p. 654.

DO PSYCHIATRIC out-patients take their drugs. *Brit. med. J.*, October 2, p. 790.

PERICARDITIS. Phenylbutazone-induced. *Brit. med. J.*, October 2, p. 795.

BLOOD LEVELS OF DRUG at the equilibrium state after multiple dosing. *Nature*, September 18, p. 1301.

METABOLISM of iodine-131-labelled thyroxine-binding pre-albumin in can. *Science*, August 13, p. 748.

TRANSFER RNA. *Science J.*, October, p. 39.

ARTIFICIAL NERVE FIBRES. *Science J.*, October, p. 46.

ETHYLENEDIAMINE TETRA-ACETATE. Effect of on the resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* to antibacterial agents. *Nature*, September 5, p. 1391.

CHLORFENVINPHOS. Acute toxicity of to sheep and cattle when applied dermally. *Vet. Rec.*, September 25, p. 1140.

BROMOPHOS (S1942) for the control of sheep blow-fly (*Lucilia sericata*) in England. *Vet. Rec.*, September 25, p. 1145.

CHLORPROPAMIDE THERAPY. Evaluation of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, September 6, p. 763.

JODOPYRACET I 131. Measurement of renal plasma flow by. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, September 6, p. 771.

DIMETHYL SULPHOXIDE—parts 1 and 2. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, September 6, p. 796, and 13, p. 923.

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period October 17—23														
PRODUCT	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
Alka-Seltzer	1/45	2/80	2/90	3/120	1/45	1/45	1/45	2/80	2/90	1/45	2/90	1/45	1/30	1/45
Anadin	3/90	3/44	1/30	7/118	4/74	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/60	5/58	—	—
Askit powders	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	3/21	—	—
Bisodol	—	—	—	4/28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—
Bunty baby products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Cal-fresh	4/120	3/105	3/90	—	5/165	3/90	3/105	4/135	—	3/120	—	—	—	—
Carnation corn caps	—	—	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinic shampoo	2/60	1/30	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	3/90	3/90	4/120	2/60	4/120	3/90	—	7/210
Contact 400	3/135	3/135	2/90	—	4/180	7/315	4/180	4/180	—	5/225	4/180	—	—	5/225
Deltosa	2/60	1/30	2/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
Dentu-Creme	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Disprin	—	—	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	1/30	2/60	—	—	—	—
Euthymol tooth-paste	1/40	1/30	1/30	1/40	1/40	—	1/40	1/40	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/40	—	—
Fennings junior aspirin	—	—	7/195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillette Super Silver blades	5/150	5/150	5/150	5/150	6/180	5/150	5/150	5/150	5/150	6/180	6/180	5/150	—	—
Goddard's embrocation	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial Leather soap	2/60	2/60	1/30	6/180	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	—
Loxene shampoo	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	—
Maybelline	3/90	2/60	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meggezones	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia liquid	3/90	2/60	2/60	3/90	1/30	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—	2/60
Moorland indigestion biscuits	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tablets	—	2/14	1/15	—	—	—	2/30	4/28	—	—	—	3/21	—	—
Penetrol	1/15	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radox	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	2/30	2/30	3/45	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	—	1/15	2/30	2/30	1/15	—	—
Sanatogen junior vitamins... ..	2/60	3/90	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	3/90	3/90	—	—
SR tooth-paste	2/60	2/60	2/60	4/120	6/180	1/30	1/30	2/60	4/120	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	4/120
Steradent	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60
'Supersoft hairspray	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—
Vitalis	3/59	3/97	4/142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—

umulative price changes

AMENDING C & D QUARTERLY PRICE LIST FOR SEPTEMBER 1965

[illegible]

when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply

WELCOME

brand

● SOLUBLE ● LENTE ● PROTAMINE ZINC ● GLOBIN



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (*The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.*) LONDON

Chloromycetin (938 PD)TS					A.20 alum. hydroxide					250 mgm				
Kapsaels 0.25 gm					500 12 3ea					25 11 9ea				
100 74 2ea					A.21 aminophylline 100 mgm					100 40 6ea				
500 358 10ea					1000 12 6ea					500 200 0ea				
1000 715 0ea					C.15 calc. lactate 300 mgm					1000 395 0ea				
cream tube 2 4ea					1000 9 1ea					My Fair Lady hairspray				
jar 13 10ea					D.17 dexamphetamine 5 mgm ts4B					5470 30 9 7 8½				
ear drops 5 mls 3 8ea					1000 8 6ea					Cyclosan (818 M&B)				
100 mls 43 6ea					E.3 ephedrine 30 mgm †					4oz 26 0				
hydrocortisone ophthalmic					1000 9 3ea					8oz 36 0				
drops 5 mls 4 10ea					E.12 ergometrine maleate 0.5 mgm ts4B					1lb 50 0				
ointment tube 3 0ea					100 268 0					Cytacoon (518 Glaxo)				
intramuscular					E.19 ethisterone 25 mgm ts4B					liquid 6oz 36 0				
2 gm 7 8ea					1000 500 0					80oz 35 0ea				
ophthalmic 25 mgm					F.10 ferrous gluconate 300 mgm					tablets 50mcgm 25 36 0				
vial 2 6ea					1000 16 0ea					250 22 6ea				
ophthalmic ointment					F.11 ferrous sulphate 200 mgm					Cytamen (518 Glaxo)				
4 gm 1 8ea					1000 7 0ea					1ml 250mcgm 6 33 0				
Aplicap 1% 50 5 2ea					F.1 folic acid 5 mgm					1000mcgm 6 69 0				
250 25 8ea					1000 12 0ea					Dalmaplast (347 Dalmas)				
palmitate suspension					M.11 mag. trisil. co.					Airtent dressings				
60 mls 7 0ea					250 5 2ea					bulk packs 100				
pure 5 gm 14 2ea					N.11 nicotinic acid 50 mgm					R24 5 3ea				
25 gm 69 2ea					1000 12 0ea					R40 9 1ea				
100 gm 258 2ea					P.16 pethidine 50 mgm 5IDD					L425 7 9ea				
succinate					100 72 0					L7525 11 10ea				
250 mgm 4 8ea					P.32 penicillin V 250 mgm TS					assorted 6 7ea				
1 gm 7 4ea					100 486 0					waterproof dressings				
suppositories 6 6 10ea					P.37 prednisolone 5 mgm TS					bulk pack 100 assorted				
topical 5% 15 mls 5 0ea					100 192 0					6 1ea				
veterinary					P.38 prednisone 5 mgm TS					Dalmas (347 Dalmas)				
capsules 50 mgm					100 190 0					eye shades				
25 4 10ea					P.39 placebo 300 mgm					rigid cloth 5 6				
100 15 8ea					100 30 0					elastic cloth 6 0				
1000 146 10ea					250 4 9ea					Damaskin (284 Colloidal)				
cream tube 2 4ea					5.18 stilboestrol 1 mgm ts4BB					Blue Rain skin tonic				
intramuscular					1000 7 7ea					plastic bottle 37 9 9 5				
Kapsaels 0.25 gm					S.19 5 mgm ts4BB					other sizes				
12 9 4ea					1000 13 7ea					D deep cleansing milk				
100 74 2ea					5.25 sulphadimidine 0.5 gm ts4BB					plastic bottle 37 9 9 5				
500 358 10ea					500 24 8ea					D other sizes				
1000 715 0ea					T.1 thyroid 30 mgm ts4BB					Decaserpyl (1087 Roussel) ts4B				
palmitate suspension					1000 5 7ea					tablets 10 mgm				
60 mls 7 0ea					60 mgm ts4BB					100 70 0ea				
succinate vial					1000 8 1ea					Deltastab (147 Boots) TS				
1 gm 7 4ea					Crinagen (912 O)					tablets 1mgm 100 63 0				
tincture aerosol 20 10ea					jar, 60gm 44 7 11 2 6 3					5mgm 100 17 0ea				
colourless tin 16 0ea					500gm 20 7ea					500 70 10ea				
10% 2oz 15 10ea					Cryogenine (49 AF)					Deltastab B (147 Boots) TS				
16oz 105 8ea					tablets 0.25gm 10 22 0 5 6 2 11					tablets 5mgm 100 17 6ea				
topical 10%					0.5gm 50 94 0 23 6 12 5					500 73 6ea				
5 mls 3 8ea					Crystamycin (518 Glaxo) TS					Dentlfresh (1262 UL)				
100 mls 43 6ea					vial, single dose 10 10 0ea					40gm 17 1 4 3				
vetrettes 5 8 2ea					Crystamycin Forte (518 Glaxo) TS					70gm 24 7 6 2				
50 75 10ea					vial, single dose 10 13 4ea					Dequaspon (34 A&H) TS				
Chlorstreptin (938 PD)TS					Crystapen (518 Glaxo) TS					2 x 2 x 1 cm				
Kapsaels 12 8 2ea					injection					6 pieces 84 0				
100 64 2ea					100,000 units 10 4 8ea					Dettol (1037 Reckitt)				
suspension 60 mls 10 6ea					200,000 units 10 5 0ea					size C 21 3 4 11				
Chymar (611 APC)					500,000 units 10 6 0ea					B 35 6 8 2½				
ointment TS 5 gm 64 0					1 mega unit 10 9 0ea					De Witt's (372 De Witt)				
14.2 gm 152 0					2 mega units					cough				
Cidex (1435 Ethicon)					single 1 6ea					control ts7 2oz 20 0				
solution 1 gall 40 0ea					10 15 0ea					D Dextrosol (200 B&P) entire entry				
D Ciloprine (1383 McNeil)					Crystapen G (518 Glaxo) TS					Dextrosol (200 B&P)				
Ciloprine (922 Ortho)					tablets 125mgm 100 12 0ea					powder 1lb 14 5				
Citanest (68 AH) without adrenaline					500 57 6ea					1lb 26 5				
cartridge 1-0%					250mgm 100 22 6ea					tablets 16 5				
1-8 mls 50 19 0ea					500 110 0ea					Di-Ademil (1176 Squibb)				
Cologel (413 Lilly)					Crystapen V (518 Glaxo) TS					tablets 25				
4oz					tablets 125mgm 100 21 0ea					D Diaphrutes (994 P&M)				
Con-Sol (673 JoH)					500 102 6ea					Diagnol (971 P&MB)				
developer 250 mls 34 0					1000 200 0ea					D ampoules 70%, 50 mls				
500 mls 52 0					250mgm 100 40 6ea					D Dilttron (1216 TCPL)				
Contac 400 (835 M&J)†					500 200 0ea					Dilttron (1262 UL)				
capsules 6 36 0					1000 395 0ea					Disipron (1037 Reckitt)				
12 62 3					Cupal (33 Cupal)					bottle 26 16 11 3 11				
Contrexseville-Pavillon (653 I&R)					baby gripe					foil 28 16 11 3 11				
34 7 5 1 4 2					mixture 6oz 16 6 3 9 2 6					Distaquaine (1477 Elanco) TS				
Cooper's (293 FC) sugarless					cold sore lotion 11 10 2 8 1 9					suspension (vet.)				
Cooper's (293 FC) diabetic					dusk cream 22 6 5 1 2 11					10 mls 2 8ea				
dessert fruits 8oz 19 2					D pastilles					30 mls 6 6ea				
Coopers (295 CM&R)					glycerin lemon and honey					90 mls 18 2ea				
Fresh-air air freshener					pastilles Gees					Distaquaine (378 Dista) TS				
Fresh-air super					linctust 14 8					3.0 single vial 2 8ea				
standard 38 3					pile ointment					Distaquaine Fortified (378 Dista) TS				
lavender 38 3					sore throat tablets					mega units				
bouquet 38 3					brilliantine					0.4 5 vials 3 6ea				
carnation 38 3					tonsillitis and sore throat mixture					1.2 5 vials 6 0ea				
conifer 38 3					Cussons (338 Cussons)					4.0 single vial 3 2ea				
Co-Pyronil (413 Lilly)					Imperial Leather					Distaquaine-G (378 Dista) TS				
suspension 60 mls					shampoo sachet					mega units				
Corex (736 Laurec)					Kiddywink bath cubes					0.3 5 vials 3 0ea				
greasy hair shampoo					631 18 0 4 6 2 6					0.9 5 vials 5 0ea				
tube					CVK (2 Abbott) TS					3.0 single vial 2 5ea				
bottle 20 0 5 0 3 0					capsules 125 mgm					Distaquaine-V (378 Dista) TS				
D Coronet (121 Bibby) entire entry					100 21 0ea					tablets 60 mgm 200 20 8ea				
Coronet (121 Bibby)					500 102 6ea					1000 100 0ea				
soap toilet carbolic 34 3 8 7 8½					250 mgm					125 mgm 100 21 0ea				
(6 doz) (6 doz)					100 40 6ea					500 102 6ea				
22 10 5 8 8½					250 104 1ea					1000 200 0ea				
(4 doz) (4 doz)					500 200 0ea					250 mgm 100 40 6ea				
Coryse Salome (1372 CCL)					Film tabs 125 mgm					500 200 0ea				
perfume miniature 32 2 7 8 5 0					50 11 11ea					1000 395 0ea				
Co-tabs (292 C)					100 21 0ea					Distaquaine V-K (378 Dista) TS				
A.40 acid ascorbic 50 mgm					500 102 6ea					tablets 60 mgm 200 20 8ea				
1000 15 0ea					1000 200 0ea					1000 100 0ea				
										125 mgm 100 21 0ea				
										500 102 6ea				
										1000 200 0ea				

[illegible]

D	Lifeguard (893 Nicholas)				powder sachet 49 4 11 9 1 0				Orabase (1176 Squibb)			
	disinfectant medium 12 9 — 1 5				large (6 doz) 24 8 5 10 3 0				paste 15gm 48 0 12 0			
	Linc-o-lin (657 IL)				Max Factor (813 MF)				15gm 48 0 12 0			
D	anti perspirant 33 8 8 5 4 11				lip frosting 40 0 9 6 5 9				Orahesive (1176 Squibb)			
	skin perfume deodorant 33 8 8 5 4 11				Methocidine (1077 Rona)				powder 15gm 72 0 18 0			
	Lipiodol (115 Bengue) entire entry				Methral-N (583 HP)				Orastep (378 Dista)			
D	Lipiodol (115 Bengue)				topical ointment 10 gm				Orastrep (378 Dista)			
	fluid 20mils 103 6 — 11 6				Minette (1110 Schuberth)				Ortho-Novin (922 Ortho) ts4B			
	ultra fluid 10mils 108 0 — 12 0				cotton gloves 22 9 2 3 3 3				Calendar pack 6's 34 0ea —			
D	with chlorophyll 10mils 192 0 — 21 4				Mist. bismuth brom. conc. (576 PH)†				Osblil (971 PSMB)			
	viscous 40% 20mils 88 6 — 9 10				dp 16oz 10 6ea — 15 9				tablets			
	with sulphanilamide ts4B 20mils 121 6 — 13 6				dp 32oz 20 6ea — 30 9				capsules			
D	Lloyds (629 HL)				Mist. bismuth c soda conc. (576 PH)				0.5gm 6x6 18 4 —			
	adrenaline cream tube				dp 16oz 13 6ea — 20 3				Ototrane (1305 WB)			
	adrenaline cream tube 30gm 31 6 — 3 6†				dp 32oz 26 6ea — 39 9				ribbon gauze 1yd 62 0 —			
D	Lucidril (768 LA)				Mistol (1471 Plough)				Outdoor Girl (876 MP)			
	tablets				Mistol (1524 Chembro)				Lace bath oil 34 4 8 7			
	100 mgm 100 25 0ea 6 3ea 43 9				Misty (1092 Saga)				bubble bath 34 4 8 7			
D	400 90 0ea 22 6ea 157 6				hair spray 8oz 38 0 9 6 5 6				cream perfume			
	300 mgm 30 19 6ea 4 10 1/2ea 34 0				crystal clear aerosol 8oz 38 0 9 6 5 6				roll-on 51 4 12 10			
	100 57 3ea 14 3 1/2ea 100 3				Mixtamycin (1477 Elanco) TS				Palaprin (187 B5)			
D	vial 250 mgm				solution (vet.)				tablets			
	single 4 5ea 1 1 1/2ea 7 8				30mils 6 6ea — 9 9				forte 30 40 0 —			
	10 40 0ea 10 0ea 70 0				90mils 18 2ea — 27 3				250 26 4ea —			
D	Lumigerine (49 AF)				Mogadon (1074 Roche) ts4B				100 13 5ea —			
	tablets 40 122 0 30 6 16 2				syrup 5 mgm/5 mls				Pamergran (971 PSMB)			
	Lusty's (781 Lusty)				100 mls 8 0ea 2 0ea 14 0				P100/25 1mil 10			
D	lecithin capsules 60 28 0 — 3 6				500 mls 38 4ea 9 7ea 67 1				Pan (1524 Chembro)			
	120 52 0 — 6 6				tablets 5 mgm 100 22 0ea 5 6ea 38 6				shampoo 54 0 12 10			
	Lyndiol (917 Organon) ts4B				500 88 0ea 22 0ea 154 0				45 0 10 8			
D	2-5 tablets 22 4 0ea — 6 0				Mountant (673 Joff)				(1/2 doz)			
	3 x 22 11 6ea — 17 3				size 2 tube 12 0 3 0 1 9				Pancrepatine (49 AF) ts1			
	Ma Griffe (236 Carven)				size 6 tube 24 0 6 0 3 6				pills 100 99 0 24 9			
D	Cologne 2oz 8028 13 2ea 3 3ea 23 0				Mucomycin (179 BDH) TS				D Paraflex (1383 McNeil)			
	4oz 8029 22 0ea 5 6ea 38 6				capsules 16 15 0ea — 22 6				Paraflex (922 Ortho)			
	8oz 8030 36 0ea 9 0ea 63 0				100 90 0ea — 135 0				tablets 25 45 0 11 6			
D	16oz 8031 62 10ea 15 9ea 110 0				Mycolactine (49 AF) ts7				dp 100 162 0 40 6			
	32oz 8032 110 0ea 27 6ea 192 6				tablets 50 30 0 7 6 4 2				dp 500 720 0 180 0			
	perfume 8040 15 5ea 3 10ea 27 0				250 110 0 27 6 15 2				forte 25 54 0 13 6			
D	8042 22 6ea 5 8ea 39 6				Myipen (518 Glaxo) TS				dp 500 900 0 225 0			
	8044 35 5ea 8 10ea 62 0				vial 10 doses 2 8ea — 4 0				Paralgin (901 Norton)			
	8045 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0				Narcisse Noir (1469 Caron)				tablets dp 100 8 6ea —			
D	8000 38 7ea 9 8ea 67 6				Caronette 29 0ea 7 3ea 50 0				dp 500 40 0ea —			
	8074 31 5ea 7 10ea 55 0				15 43 0ea 10 9ea 75 0				Parke Davis (938 PD)			
	8075 28 6ea 7 2ea 50 0				35 69 0ea 17 3ea 120 0				thrombin topical 304 0 —			
D	8041 38 6ea 9 8ea 67 6				60 115 0ea 28 9ea 200 0				ephedrine compound elixir			
	8046 65 8ea 16 6ea 115 0				talcum powder 220 8 10ea — 2 1/2ea 15 6				4oz 36 0 9 0			
	8001 57 2ea 14 3ea 100 0				D Narcotile (115 Bengue)				vaccines cholera 25mils			
D	8002 101 5ea 25 4ea 177 6				ampoules 3 and 5mils				Paws (1221 Thawpitt)			
	8003 192 10ea 48 3ea 337 6				Nefco (1153 SKF)				cat food 11 0 —			
	talcum 100 gm				Neflin (1153 SKF)				Paximat (1027 Rank)			
D	1008 4 8ea 1 2ea 8 3				oral 250 mls 75 0ea — 112 6				projector			
	drum 2008 18 0ea 4 6ea 31 6				100 mls 16 8ea — 25 0				Triumph N24 duo —			
	toilette perfume				suspension 50 mls				D Pectocel (413 Lilly)			
D	2oz 8728 18 6ea 4 8ea 32 6				Neo-Cytamen (518 Glaxo)				4oz & 8oz			
	4oz 8729 31 5ea 7 10ea 55 0				ampoules				Penavlon V (649 ICI) TS			
	8oz 8730 53 2ea 13 3ea 93 0				250mcgm 1mil 6 2 9ea — 3 8				tablets 125 mgm			
D	atomiser 8026 34 3ea 8 7ea 60 0				1000mcgm 1mil 6 5 9ea — 7 8				100 21 0ea —			
	deluxe 4oz 8229 30 0ea 7 6ea 52 6				Neo-Hepatex (394 DF)				500 102 6ea —			
	Mandelamine (1310 WW)				ampoules 2 mls 25 86 8ea — 115 7				1000 200 0ea —			
D	(distributors 776 Loveridge)				Nepenthe (459 Ferris)				250 mgm			
	suspension 8oz 14 8ea 3 8ea 25 8				50mil size				100 40 6ea —			
	Mandrax (1087 Roussel) ts4B				Nestle (451 F&J)				500 200 0ea —			
D	tablets 12 36 0 — —				Colorhue 26 0 6 6 3 9				1000 395 0ea —			
	100 22 0ea — —				Nestosyl (115 Bengue)				Penicillin G (649 ICI) TS			
	Margo's (798 Margolis)				directional nozzle 180 0 — 20 0				sodium salt			
D	tonic hair cream				Nivea 'n Easy (172 BMCL)†				0.1 mega 10 56 0 —			
	sachet refill 105cc 54 0 13 6 9				65 0 16 3 9 6				0.2 mega 10 60 0 —			
	(1 gross) (1 gross)				Nidoxital (922 Ortho) ts1s4A				0.5 mega 10 72 0 —			
D	Markacillin V-K (1453 Norcil) TS				capsules 20 120 0 — 15 0				1 mega 10 9 0ea —			
	tablets				dp 100 480 0 —				5 mega 10 30 0ea —			
	125 mgm 100 21 0ea — —				Nighthawk (538 Greebex)				10 mega 10 50 0ea —			
D	500 102 6ea — —				night driving glasses				2 mega 25 37 6ea —			
	250 mgm 100 40 6ea — —				101 104 0 — 13 0				potassium salt buffered			
	500 200 0ea — —				102 104 0 — 13 0				1 mega 10 9 0ea —			
D	Mascetin (938 PD) TS				ladies 102 104 0 — 13 0				5 mega 10 30 0ea —			
	(vet.) 3-5 mil				clip on 102 104 0 — 13 0				10 mega 10 50 0ea —			
	box of 4 8 2ea — 12 3				Novalkal (49 AF) ts7				9 mega 10 9 0ea —			
D	boxes of 4 94 2ea — 141 3				tablets 100 119 0 29 9 16 5				1 mega i.u. vial 7 6 —			
	Mason Pearson (807 MPB)				Nu-seals (413 Lilly)				1 mega i.u. vial 11 0 —			
	hairbrushes				ammonium chloride 1000&5000				100,000 i.u. vial —			
D	ladies pocket nylon 7 9ea 2 0ea 13 8				Nydrane co (1077 Rona) ts1s4A				200,000 i.u. vial —			
	bristle 14 0ea 3 6ea 24 6				tablets				Penicillin-V (413 Lilly)			
	shingle nylon				250 and 1000				Pulvules 125 mgm 12			
D	bristle				500 123 0ea — —				250 mgm 12			
	gentle 14 0ea 3 6ea 24 6				Octaflex (1305 WB)				Penicillin V (1490 IAPs) TS			
	universal 15 5ea 3 11ea 27 0				tubes 8gm 22 0 — 2 9				Comprimettes			
D	superior 21 7ea 5 5ea 37 9				Old Spice (1131 Shulton)				125 mgm 100 21 0ea —			
	popular 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0				after shave skin conditioner				200 40 6ea —			
	standard				3750 63 6 15 6 9 9				500 102 6ea —			
D	extra large 49 8ea 12 5ea 87 0				after-shave lotion lime				250 mgm 100 40 6ea —			
	extra small 44 10ea 11 3ea 78 6				Cologne 3500 81 9 20 0 12 6				250 102 6ea —			
	handy nylon 11 1ea 2 10ea 19 6				Opas (1335 Wigglesworth)				Penotrane (1305 WB)†			
D	bristle 32 7ea 8 2ea 57 0				tablets 16 9 3 10 2 6				jelly urethral			
	men's military				Ophthaine (1176 Squibb)				plastic injector			
	extra large 49 8ea 12 5ea 87 0				eye drops 20 4ea — 30 6				7gm 28 0 —			
D	extra small 44 10ea 11 3ea 78 6				Optima (16 Agfa)				vaginal cream 75gm 46 0 —			
	universal 15 5ea 3 11ea 27 0				camera Rapid 250 — — 599 3				Pensive (1453 Norcil) ts4B			
	superior				21 7ea 5 5ea 27 0				tablets 400 mgm			
D	junior 28 0ea 7 0ea 49 0				bath liquid sachet 49 4 11 9 1 0				250 20 0ea —			
	popular standard				bottle (6 doz) (6 doz) 24 8 5 10 3 0							
	Matey (893 Nicholas)											

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Trimmetts (1262 UL)	22 6	—	2 6
Trimmers	—	—	—
Trinitrine Cafeine (49 AF)†s7	—	—	—
pills	60 48 0	12 0	6 4
—Papaverine pills†s1	60 77 0	19 3	10 2
Trio-kit (1154 S&N)	21 0ea	—	27 6
Trilpopen (518 Glaxo) TS	—	—	—
vial single dose	1 4ea	—	2 0
10 13 4ea	—	—	20 0
Trufood (1249 Trufood)	—	—	—
junior cereal 8oz	14 5	—	1 6
Tuamine sulphate (413 Lilly)	—	—	—
solution 1% 16oz	—	—	—
Tubocurarine chloride (394 DF)†s1	—	—	—
ampoules 1-5mils	50 111 4ea	—	167 0
Tulle Gras Lumiere (49 AF)	—	—	—
compress 10cm x 10cm	10 100 0	—	11 2
Tylan (1477 Elanco) existing entries	—	—	—
Tylan (1477 Elanco)	—	—	—
Injectable 6-25gm	20 0ea	—	30 0
12-5gm	39 2ea	—	58 9
soluble	50gm 75 0ea	—	100 0
100gm	142 10ea	—	190 6
tablets 250mgm	—	—	—
vet. formula	50 44 0ea	—	66 0
20gm	33 4ea	—	50 0
Tylan 50 (1477 Elanco)	—	—	—
Injection 25mils	5 10ea	—	8 9
Tylan 200 (1477 Elanco)	—	—	—
Injection 50mils	35 0ea	—	52 6
Universol (673 JofH)	—	—	—
developer	250mils 34 0	—	4 3
500mils	52 0	—	6 9
2½litre	132 0	—	16 6
Uraseptine (49 AF)	—	—	—
granules	80gm 71 0	17 9	9 5
Uteplex (1077 Rona)	—	—	—
oral ampoules 2mgm/2mils	120's	—	—
Vallergan (971 PSMB)	—	—	—
suppositories all sizes	—	—	—
suppositories all strengths	—	—	—
V-Cil-K (413 Lilly)	—	—	—
tablets 60 mgm	20 & 1000	—	—
Vegolysen (971 PSMB)	—	—	—
tartrate ampoules 1mil 10	—	—	—
Velactin (1303 Wanda)	—	—	—
powder	9oz	—	—
powder	1lb 84 0	—	9 4
Vert et Blanc (236 Carven)	—	—	—
Cologne	—	—	—
2oz	6028 13 2ea	3 3ea	23 0
4oz	6029 22 0ea	5 6ea	38 6
8oz	6030 36 0ea	9 0ea	63 0

perfume	6040 15 5ea	3 10ea	27 0
6042 22 6ea	5 8ea	39 6	—
6044 35 5ea	8 10ea	62 0	—
6045 28 0ea	7 0ea	49 0	—
6000 38 7ea	9 8ea	67 6	—
6046 65 8ea	16 6ea	115 0	—
6001 57 2ea	14 3ea	100 0	—
6002 101 5ea	25 4ea	177 6	—
6003 192 10ea	48 3ea	337 6	—
toilet perfume	—	—	—
2oz	6728 18 6ea	4 8ea	32 6
4oz	6729 31 5ea	7 10ea	55 0
8oz	6730 53 2ea	13 3ea	93 0
Vetzyme (978 PYP)	—	—	—
powder	1lb 76 0	—	9 6
3½lb	19 0ea	—	28 6
7½lb	38 0ea	—	57 0
15lb	66 0ea	—	99 0
tablets	60 15 4	—	11 1
120 26 0	—	—	3 3
600 76 0	—	—	9 6
2000 19 0ea	—	—	28 6
5000 38 0ea	—	—	57 0
10000 66 0ea	—	—	99 0
Vichy Celestins (653 I&R)	34 7	S 1	4 2
Vichy Grande-Grille (653 I&R)	34 7	S 1	4 2
Vichy Hopital (653 I&R)	34 7	S 1	4 2
Victor (1333 Wigmore)	—	—	—
Acqua di Selva	—	—	—
080	—	—	13 6
081	—	—	21 0
082	—	—	37 6
083	—	—	63 0
after shave lotion	—	—	—
040	—	—	9 9
041	—	—	16 6
deodorant stick	—	—	—
103	—	—	9 9
pre-shave	048	—	9 9
talcum	050	—	9 9
Vinolita (509 Gibbs)	15 0	3 9	2 0
baby powder	—	—	—
baby cream 2s size	—	—	—
Vitepron (930 P&B)	—	—	—
capsules	100 76 0	—	9 6
500 24 0ea	—	—	36 0
Vitina (107 BH&L)	—	—	—
Vittel Grande (653 I&R)	34 7	S 1	4 2
Vittel Hepar (653 I&R)	34 7	S 1	4 2
Viules (147 Boots)	—	—	—
Cobastah	—	—	—
200	1mil 6 40 6	—	4 6
1000	1mil 6 81 0	—	9 0

Vytina (107 BH&L)†	—	—	—
tonic	4oz 20 0	5 0	—
16oz	50 0	12 6	—
Warfarin (1305 WB) sodium	—	—	—
ampoules	—	—	—
50mgm/2mils	5 96 0	—	—
Wasp-eze (1566 WMCC)	—	—	—
(distributors 812 M&PP and 179 BDH)	—	—	—
aerosol for stings	—	—	—
Wright-Fleming (1393 BRL) entire entry	—	—	—
Wright's (1351 VLU)	—	—	—
liquor carbonis	—	—	—
detergents	4oz 22 8	S 8	—
8oz	37 11	9 6	—
16oz	62 6	15 4½	—
20oz	69 0	—	—
40oz	121 8	—	—
80oz	240 4	—	—
vaporizer†	81 0	—	—
vaporizing liquid†	—	—	—
2oz	19 6	—	—
8oz	58 6	—	—
Zoflora (1232 T&R)	—	—	—
aerosol air freshener	—	—	—
outfit standard	—	—	—

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

95 Baxter = Baxter Laboratories, Ltd., Caxton	—	—	—
Thetford, Norfolk. Thetford 2081.	—	—	—
691 Kemsales = Kemsales, Ltd., Peck House, Ne	—	—	—
Sussex. Newhaven 961.	—	—	—
410 EFL = Eggar, Forrester International, Lt	—	—	—
well House, Middlesex Street, London, E.1.	—	—	—
gate 7644.	—	—	—
713 KH = M.S. Krausz-Harari, Medical, Elec	—	—	—
Technical Supplies, 87 Ravensdale Road, London	—	—	—
Stamford Hill 7000.	—	—	—
C 1167 Spa = Spa Brushes, Ltd., Freeman	—	—	—
Chesham, Bucks. Chesham 4951.	—	—	—
1079 Ronson = Ronson Products, Ltd., Randal	—	—	—
Leatherhead, Surrey. Leatherhead 4444.	—	—	—
1088 Rozalex = Rozalex, Ltd., Industrial Estate, V	—	—	—
Ches. Winsford 2087.	—	—	—
1110 Schubert = A. Schubert & Co., Ltd.,	—	—	—
Street, Ware, Herts. Ware 2204.	—	—	—
1239 Tobal = Tobal Laboratories, Ltd., Heskett	—	—	—
Portman Square, London, W.1. Hunter 1200.	—	—	—
1566 WMCC = West Mount Chemical Co	—	—	—
19 Borough Road, Sunderland.	—	—	—
1567 Externe = Externe Co., Ltd., 86A Richmo	—	—	—
Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey. Kingston 6547.	—	—	—
1568 Trentham = Trentham Laboratories, 2	—	—	—
wright Street, Nottingham.	—	—	—

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

• Allay (430 Eucryl)	—	—	—
cough treatment	33 6	—	4 0
D Alocol (1303 Wanda)	—	—	—
• Alocol-P (1303 Wanda)	—	—	—
tablets	50 33 0	—	3 8
250 114 0	—	—	12 8
D Ambodryl (938 PD)	—	—	—
elixir	16oz	—	—
D Antilope (Weil 960 ADP)	—	—	—
I Antilope (Weil (128 Biometica)	—	—	—
A Astral (509 Gibbs)	—	—	—
cream	14 3	3 7	1 11
22 2	5 6½	3 0	—
36 3	9 1	5 0	—
hp 94 7	23 8	13 0	—
Bellair (681 K)	—	—	—
shampoo squeeze bottle	18 0	4 6	2 6
Bonne Sante (481 F&S)	—	—	—
shampoo petite	13 8	3 5	2 0
• Brut (1444 Faberge)	—	—	—
men's toilet lotion	—	—	—
5607	—	—	37 6
5440	—	—	39 6
5420	—	—	59 6
5606	—	—	75 0
5405	—	—	147 0
D Casandra (Weil 960 ADP)	—	—	—
I Cassandra (Weil (128 Biometica)	—	—	—
D Chinchilla (Weil 960 ADP)	—	—	—
I Chinchilla (Weil (128 Biometica)	—	—	—
Clinic (509 Gibbs)	—	—	—
medicated shampoo sachets	5 9	1 5½	9
D Crown (1213 ET)	—	—	—
I Crown (1073 Robinson)	—	—	—

DCL (377 DCL)	—	—	—
malt extract	1lb 26 8	—	3 4
2lb	50 0	—	6 3
malt with CLD	—	—	—
1lb	28 0	—	3 6
2lb	52 0	—	6 6
D Distafed (378 Dista)	—	—	—
D penicillin supplement 10lb	—	—	—
D riboflavin supplement No. 1. 1lb & 10lb	—	—	—
D No. 2. 1lb & 10lb	—	—	—
D vitamin B12. supplement 1lb & 10lb	—	—	—
D Eau de Fraicheur (Weil 960 ADP)	—	—	—
I Eau de Fraicheur (Weil (128 Biometica)	—	—	—
• Epanutin (938 PD)†s4B	—	—	—
• suspension	4oz 32 0	—	4 0
16oz	112 0	—	14 0
D existing packs	—	—	—
• Eylure (443 Eylure)	—	—	—
eyeliner brush folding	—	—	—
SI 4	12 10	7 6	—

A = Price advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

• Farex (518 Glaxo)	—	—	—
• fingers	6oz 18 5	—	1 11
D Flexoplast (1213 ET)	—	—	—
I Flexoplast (1073 Robinson)	—	—	—
• Floret (1037 Reckitt)	—	—	—
• standard size	28 3	—	3 3
• French & Scott (481 F&S)	—	—	—
• lemon liquid shampoo petite	13 8	3 5	2 0

• olive oil treatment shampoo petite	—	—	—
15 4	3 10	—	—
R French Cancan (1469 Caron)	—	—	—
eau de toilette	—	—	—
240 40 0ea	10 0ea	—	—
120 23 0ea	5 9ea	—	—
60 15 9ea	3 11ea	—	—
Gibbs (509 Gibbs)	—	—	—
A dentifrice	10 7	2 8	—
D Ginetriss (478 Fraser)	—	—	—
I Ginetriss (227 Erba)	—	—	—
Haze (1037 Reckitt)	—	—	—
R standard size	28 3	—	—
D Hepastab (147 Boots) forte all sizes	—	—	—
• Impact (1569 SACC)	—	—	—
• hari spray	6oz 22 6	5 9	—
8oz	26 6	6 8	—
16oz	38 0	9 6	—
18oz	43 0	10 9	—
• Irgapyrin (501 Geigy)†s4B	—	—	—
ampoules with Xylacaine	—	—	—
3mils	3 66 0	16 6	—
5mils	50 80 0ea	20 0ea	—
5mils	50 88 9ea	22 2ea	—
D Joystep (1213 ET)	—	—	—
I Joystep (1073 Robinson)	—	—	—
• Maalox (117 BPL)	—	—	—
• suspension	16oz 7 8ea	1 11ea	—
D Medihaler-epi (1061 Riker)†	—	—	—
• 400 dose	14 4ea	—	—
D existing pack	—	—	—
• Medihaler-iso (1061 Riker)	—	—	—
• 400 dose	14 4ea	—	—
D existing pack	—	—	—
• Medihaler-iso Forte (1061 Riker)	—	—	—
• 400 dose	17 0ea	—	—
D existing pack	—	—	—
A Melody (509 Gibbs)	—	—	—
hair colourant	45 1	11 3½	—

guet du Bonheur (1469 Caron)

eau de toilette	240	40	Oea	10	Oea	70	0
	120	23	Oea	5	9ea	40	0
	60	15	9ea	3	11ea	27	6
perfume							
Caronette	29	Oea	7	3ea	50	0	
	18	43	Oea	10	9ea	75	0
	30	69	Oea	17	3ea	120	0
	60	115	Oea	28	9ea	200	0
talcum powder	25	9ea	6	5ea	45	0	
rcisse Noir (1469 Caron)							
eau de toilette	60	15	9ea	3	11ea	27	6
	120	23	Oea	5	9ea	40	0
	240	40	Oea	10	Oea	70	0

r (Weil (960 ADP)

tr (Weil (128 Biometica)							
isha (Weil (960 ADP)							
isha (Weil (128 Biometica)							
ets (690 Keldon)							
tablets	17	22	6	—	2	6	
toflux (977 PE)							
flash bulbs	PFI	6	9	—	9		
pet (1480 Izal)							

I Quosh (103 BF)

bitter lemon, lemon, lemon							
barley, orange, pineapple,	24	4	3	8	3	4*	
grapefruit	24	4	3	8	3	4*	
Chekwa orange, lemon,	24	4	3	8	3	4*	
lime	26	4	3	11½	3	7*	
* Includes 3d for container							
• Sherbourn (160 Bliss)							
slide box de-luxe	24	Oea	—	36	0		
• Skin Mousse (835 M&J)							
hand cream aerosol	54	3	13	7	7	11	
• Sortilege (933 PLG)							
hair spray	500 Hs	6oz	—	—	12	6	
• Spaznil (1154 S&N)†s4B							
tablets	50	6	Oea	—	9	0	
	250	25	Oea	—	37	6	
Tabac Blond (1469 Caron)							
eau de toilette	60	15	9ea	3	11ea	27	6
	120	23	Oea	5	9ea	40	0
	240	40	Oea	10	Oea	70	0
D Taylor's (1213 ET)							
I Taylor's (1073 Robinson)							

D Tetralysal (478 Fraser)

I Tatralysal (227 Erba)							
Vax (191 BVF) vacuum ware							
flasks							
A Lustavax 16oz VI	5	6ea	7ea	7	11		
• 23oz V2	7	4ea	9ea	10	6		
R Wood Grain 36oz							
G3	9	9ea	1	Oea	14	0	
replacements							
A Lustavax body							
• 16oz VRI	4	Oea	5ea	5	9		
• 23oz VR2	5	2ea	7ea	7	6		
D Zibeline (Weil (960 ADP)							
I Zibeline (Weil (128 Biometica)							

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS
TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

227 Erba=Carlo Erba (U.K.), Ltd., 88 Lewisham High Street, London, S.E.13. Lee Green 7486.
1569 SAC=Southern Aerosol Co., Ltd., 1 Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove, 3. Sussex



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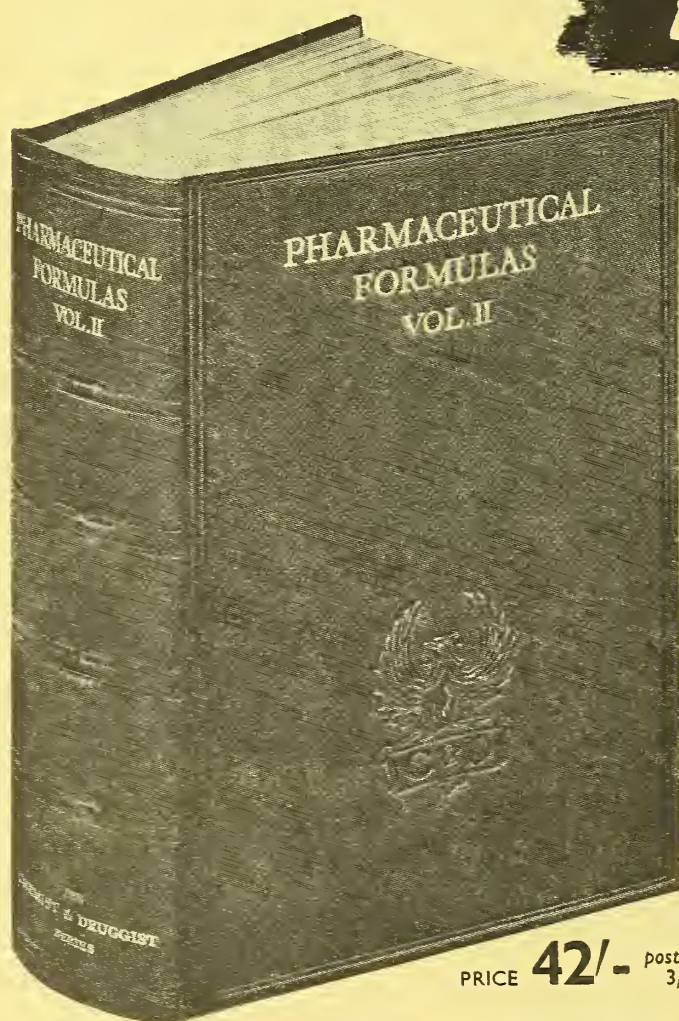
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